

PROFITABLE  
**ADVICE**  
FOR  
Rich and Poor.

IN A  
Dialogue, or Discourse  
BETWEEN  
*James Freeman, a Carolina Planter,*  
AND  
*Simon Question, a West-Country Farmer.*

CONTAINING  
A Description, or true Relation  
OF  
**SOUTH CAROLINA,**  
AN

*English Plantation, or Colony, in America:*  
WITH

Propositions for the Advantageous Set-  
tlement of People, in General, but espe-  
cially the Laborious Poor, in that Fruit-  
ful, Pleasant, and Profitable Country,  
for its Inhabitants.

by J. NORRIS

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*Enter'd in the Hall-Book, according to Law.*

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The



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*The Author. To Church-Wardens,  
Overseers of the Poor, and Pay-  
masters to their Relief.*

*Gentlemen,*

I Writ and Publish'd this Book for several Reasons: One, and the most material, was my Desire to promote, what in me lies, the future Benefit of many poor, honest, laborious, and industrious People, that here suffers Hardships, with whom it would be much worse, were it not for your several Assistances. I shall recommend this to your deliberate Considerations, in Hopes the real Truths herein contain'd will not otherwise be censur'd; and that many Poor may thereby reap future Advantage, if encourag'd and assisted thereunto in such Methods as appears also for your own Advantage, which is very apparent it will prove to be in Time, if, by your Assistance, such honest Families removes themselves from you, whom otherwise



must continue (in Probability them and some of theirs) as a lasting and standing Charge on the Parishes to which they belong ; therefore, tho' you may not incline your selves to take a remote Country for your Habitation, by reason the World and Fortune smiles on you at Home, yet you would, I think, shew a good generous Christian Temper to recommend, and further, by your Advice and Assistance, such of your Acquaintance as are requir'd through Misfortunes, (or Want of Ability) and are necessitated to live poor and mean here, and to labour and fare hard at Home for a bare Maintenance of themselves and Families ; and perhaps their utmost laborious Care cannot support their Necessities without your publick or private Assistances, which, by this means, may be prevented, and they attain to live Plentiful, and in few Years become of good Substance and Worth, and of sufficient Ability to requite their Friends Courtesie in Furthering them thither : By which, you not only ease and prevent Parish Charges ; become Instrumental to the present Profit, and future Benefit of  
such



such poor People and their Successors, but also to the publick Good, and future Profit of the Crown and Kingdom: And as for many who are here in indifferent good Circumstances, and lives somewhat satisfy'd with what they already have, yet if such Men did foresee a lawful Means farther to advance themselves in Riches, Honour, and good Repute, and live with greater Plenty and Content, a Man might reasonably think they are negligent of their own Interest, if they neglect to take lawful Measures, or Methods for so doing, in Order to attain thereto, by chearfully Undertaking a Voyage thither, and experience the pleasant, profitable, and delightful Way of Living in that Foreign Fruitful Country, which, undoubtedly, People of a middle, mean, or low and poor Station (whilst here) might there attain unto, whether Tradesmen, Jusment Renters, Husbandmen of small Estates, Labourers, Huswifes, Men or Women Servants, Boys, Girls, and Children. If many reap the Benefit I hereby intend them, I have herein my Desire, and shall hereafter, if desir'd by Letter, directed



to be left at the Post-House in *Charls-Town*, (provided the Postage, Pacquet, or Carriage is by them paid) give any Man what farther satisfactory Answers I can return to such Questions, or any other reasonable Requests that shall be propos'd, in Order to satisfy any that intends, or are desirous to remove and settle there, where I am, by God's Permission, an Inhabitant; and whatever honest industrious People are induc'd to transport themselves thither, thro' this Description, I should gladly become acquainted with, and serviceable to them in my Advice, or otherwise, according to my Ability, (if acceptable) to prescribe proper Methods and Place for their satisfactory Settlement, according to their Circumstances, in such Ways as is herein propos'd: In the mean Time I remain a hearty Well-wisher to the Advancement of my honest Well-meaning Countrymen, and shall so continue during Life;

*John Norris,*

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PROFITABLE  
ADVICE  
FOR  
Rich and Poor.  
IN A  
Dialogue, or Discourse  
BETWEEN

*James Freeman, a Carolina Planter,*

AND

*Simon Question, a West-Country Farmer.*

James Freeman.

**M**R. Question, I  
am come this  
Morning to pay you a Visit, and spend  
an Hour or Two in your Conversation,  
as we have often heretofore done, to  
divert and pass away some vacant  
Time in your Company, and Drink my  
Mornings-Draught in a Glass of your  
good Liquor.

Simon



*Simon Question.* Mr. Freeman, my old Friend and Neighbour, you are heartily Welcome; I am glad to see you return'd to your Native Soil. How far'd you in your Travels Abroad, in Foreign Parts of the World, where you have Lived since you left this Neighbourhood? Pray what diverting, yet true, Relation can you oblige your Friend withal, that may, probably, tend to Profit and Delight, either now, or hereafter? I desire you to Entertain me with a true and faithful Description of that Strange Country wherein you have been an Inhabitant some Years past? Mean while I'll Entertain you with the pleasing Diversion of intermixing our Discourse with a Glas of our Native Liquor, made of the juice of Apples and the Barley Corn: Therefore, pray, before you enter thereon, pledge me this Glas or two of Beer.

J. Freeman. *Thanks, my Friend: I'll freely Pledge, and Discourse you on these Conditions, and Answer you such Questions as you are desirous to be resolved in. In Answer to your Question, How I far'd Abroad, since I left England?*



land? I tell you, truly, I have Lived with greater Content and Satisfaction than ever I enjoy'd here, before I went hence, through the whole Course of my Life.

*S. Question.* What Country is it you Live in? And in what Part of the World? And how came *English* Inhabitants to Settle there?

*J. Freeman.* The Country was Named by King Charles the Second, and call'd, CAROLINA, before which Time it was never Inhabited by Christian People: There was none but Heathen Indians, that had no knowledge of Almighty God. This Country lies on the Main Continent of America, between 29 and 36 degrees North Latitude: And being Discovered, or Found, and taken Possession of in the King of England's Name, the said King Charles did, on request, Grant, by Patent, the said Country unto Eight of His Friends, or Favourites, (*viz.*) The Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Albemarl, Lord Craven, Lord Berkley, Lord Ashlèy, Sir William Berkley, Sir George Cartret, and Sir Peter Colletine, to whom, and their Heirs,  
or



or Assigns, for ever, the said Patent makes them true and absolute Lords Proprietors; and therein appointed to be a Province, and call'd Carolina, deriv'd from the King's Name.

It is now divided into Two Parts, distinguished by the Names of North and South Carolina. North Carolina borders on the Southward of Virginia; and South Carolina borders to Southward on the Spanish Territories, near that Place call'd St. Augustine. It is computed to be, from North to South, along the Seashore, six or seven hundred Miles, and as much, or more, from the Eastern Sea-shore, backward to the West; yet but a very Small Part of this Large Country, in proportion to the Whole, is Peopled with Christian Inhabitants, there being not yet Five Thousand Families settled therein. It is now about Forty Years since the Lords Proprietors of the said Province, did first send thither People to Inhabit, since which Time they Yearly encrease by resort of these People thither, who have had a Description of, and was desirous to possess that Fertile Soil. For the Encouragement thereof, these Inhabitants  
that



*that resort thither may have Land granted them from the Lords Proprietors on very easy and cheap Terms; One Hundred Acres there to be bought for less Money than Ten Acres here, and yet Ten Acres there, well Husbanded in proper Grain of that Country, will produce more Profit than Twenty Acres here, in the general Way of Husbandry.*

*S. Question. What Country-People have you there, besides English, more than the Native Indians, and of what Religion?*

*J. Freeman. There is, besides English, several Welsh, Scotch, Irish, and French Protestants, and of several Sorts of Sects or Dissenters, as here, but especially the Presbyterians, and Anabaptists, and some Quakers.*

*S. Question. What Religion is most establish'd there; and how are the Ministers of each maintain'd, if you have any?*

*J. Freeman. By the King's Patent, or Charter, People of any Religion might have free Toleration to exercise and enjoy the same without Interruption, but the Church of England Ministers*



*nisters only to be supported and paid by any publick Allowance by Act of Assembly or Parliament in the said Province: In Pursuance whereof, the Parliament of our Province of South Carolina (to which Part I shall chiefly confine my Discourse) have, of late Years, divided the Inhabited Part of the Country into Parishes, and caus'd Churches to be built, and Parsonage-Houses, and Two or Three Hundred Acres of Gleebe Land thereto, and allow'd to the Minister of each Parish Church One Hundred Pounds per Annum, to be paid out of the Publick Treasury of the Country at two entire Payments in the Year; to which the Parishoners add their Yearly Voluntary Subscriptions to the Minister, which generally amounts to Fifty or Sixty Pounds per Annum, more or less, according as the Minister is approv'd of, and belov'd by his Parishoners; for they nor the Dissenters pay no Tythes there: The Dissenting Ministers hath only the Voluntary Contributions of their Congregations, so that, I think, I may properly say the Church of England is the Superiour; tho' the Churches*



*Churches are not yet all supply'd with Church of England Ministers; it has been computed that the Church of England People are about Four Tenths of the Number of the Inhabitants; the Presbyterians about Two Tenths; Anabaptists One Tenth; French Protestants Two Tenths; and Quakers, and other Religions, One Tenth.*

*S. Question. What Method have you there to entitle a Minister of the Church of England to a Parish to receive these Benefits; and, if once entitled thereto, doth it continue during Life, or only during Pleasure?*

*J. Freeman. When a Minister comes thither with Permission and License from the Bishop of London, after he hath receiv'd the Queen's Bounty of 20 l. to defray his Expences thither, which ought first to be taken; then, after he is become acquainted with, and approv'd of, by the Parishoners of the Vacant Parish, they voluntarily make Choice of, and Elect, publickly, the said Minister, by Subscribing an Instrument in Writing to that Purpose, which being return'd to the Office appointed to receive the same, the said Minister, from*



from that Time, is entitl'd to the said Benefice, not to be thereof again depriv'd without Regular Proceedings against him, in Case he misbehaves himself, as in such Cases they are liable to in England, and on no other Means or Causes are they to be displac'd.

S. Question. What Profit may this Parsonage-House and Land be worth to the Minister Yearly; and what are your Churches and Houses built withal?

J. Freeman. The Churches and Parsonage-Houses are generally built with Brick, some with Timber only, and plaster'd within, for there is not Stones to build, as here: As to the Parson's Gleeb Land, the Profit thereof is according to the Stock he keeps, and the Family of Servants, or Slaves, to Work thereon, to raise the Profits from the same by Corn, Rice, or other Grain; for People are not yet populous enough to Rent Land as here, thereby to make Yearly Advantage from the Parsonage and Gleeb Land.

S. Question. Who are these Slaves you speak of? And why are they so call'd?



call'd? What Slavery are they oblig'd unto? And in what Manner are they kept by their Masters?

*J. Freeman.* Those we call *Slaves*, are a sort of Black People, here commonly call'd *Blackmoor's*, some few kept here in *England*, by Gentry, for their Pleasure, but are there bought by the Inhabitants, from the Merchants Trading to *Guinea*, and other Places, where they are first brought from; but their proper Names are *Negroes*. These People are bought to Employ them in any sort of Labour, either in Town or Country, in what ever their Masters, or Owners, have occasion to be done; the Townsman for his Business, and the Country Farmer, which we call there Planters, about their Husbandry, or Houf-wifery Business, as Servants are here requir'd to do for their Masters or Mistresses. When these People are thus bought, their Masters, or Owners, have then as good a Right and Title to them, during their Lives, as a Man has here to a Horse or Ox, after he has bought them: And there is a Necessity for these Slaves, because

B

very



very few Servants are there to be procured to perform the Business of the Country. There is also another sort of People we buy for Slaves, call'd *Indians*, bred on the Continent, but far distant from us, belonging to the *French* and *Spanish* Territories in *America*; they are a sort of Red Dun, or Tan'd Skin'd People, who are also Sold us by Merchants, or Traders, that deal with several Nations of our Native *Indians*, from whom they first buy these People, whom we then make Slaves of, as of the *Negroes*; and they are call'd Slaves, not because their Labour is more Slavish or Servile than Servants Labour is here, nor often times so hard to perform as the Labour requir'd from Servants in this Country, but 'tis, because they are never Free-Men, or Women, during their Life, nor their Children after them, who are under the same Circumstances of Servitude as their Parents are, during their Lives also.

S. Question. *But do not English People, and others, when they come first into the Country, become Slaves There,*



*There, as it is generally said they do in other English Plantations in America?*

*J. Freeman.* No ; there is, of a Truth, no such Thing as *Christian Slaves*, made of People coming from any part of the Queen's Dominions ; for that which is generally talk'd, of Peoples being made Slaves, is no more but this, When any Men or Women, that are desirous to Transport themselves thither, and are not of Ability to pay their own Passage over, they are generally oblig'd, by Indentures, before their Departure hence, to serve in that Country, as Servants or Apprentices do here, for the Term of Four Years, to commence from the Time of their Arrival, and no longer ; their Masters or Mistresses, in the mean Time, giving them sufficient Cloathing, and other Necessaries, or Paying them sufficient Wages so to do ; and at the Four Years End they are then become free from their Service, and no Man can longer detain them, they being then at Liberty to follow what lawful Business they please to undertake to their own Advantage and Satisfaction.



S. Question. *But I suppose the Labour, both of Men and Women Servants, is, generally, more servile and laborious than here in England, whether for Husbandry or Huswifery Business as the Country affords?*

J. Freeman. Their Labour there is not, in Reality, as hard as it is generally in *England* for Men nor Women; neither, as I mention'd before, do our Slaves undergo the Hardships that many Thousand Servants, and poor Laboures, do in *England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland*, which those that comes from these Places as Servants doth find by common Experience.

S. Question. *I would desire you to relate to me the Kinds of Labour there for Men and Women: But first, if you please, acquaint me with the Nature of the Climate, the Soil, and Productions of the Country; what Sorts of Timber you have; and what Sorts of Grain is most usual amongst you: But, before you enter thereon, let us take a hearty Glass of Syder, for Discourse is dry: Come, Friend, here's to you a full Bumper.*

J.



*J. Freeman.* I'll heartily pledge you, and then proceed. ———

The Country lies, as I told you before, between 29 and 36 Degrees *North* Latitude, and, as I guess, *South West* or *West* from the Land's End of *England*, and about Eleven Hundred Leagues distant from thence, which causes the Climate to be hotter there than here in *England*, especially in the Months of *June*, *July*, and *August*, but the rest of the Year is very moderate, not too hot, nor never such violent Frosts as here; seldom or never that Snow falls and lies there to cover the Ground: We have in *December* and *January* some small Frosts, generally, in the Night, and Thawing next Day when the Sun rises; it is a great Rarity to find a Frost continue two or three Days at a Time, but in these Months we have some cold and sharp *North West* Winds, which comes from the frozen Lake of *Canady*, of which we are very apprehensive, but at the Change of the Winds we soon find it warm and pleasant Weather: *February* and *March* are, generally, fair, pleasant,



and dry Months, only some Showers answering in Temperature to *April* and *May* in *England*, and them Months, like *June* and *July*, but refresh'd often with Showers, and then presently fair and clear Weather: *September*, *October*, and *November* are pleasant Dry Months. The greatest Part of the Year round seems very pleasant and delightful, and is generally Healthful to most People that live Temperate, and not drink Immoderately, or use immoderate Exercises, thereby destroying Health, and too often their Life also. Although the Summer Months seem burthensome to some People, yet the Conveniency of shady Groves, open Air, Arbours, Summer-Houses, and frequent cool Bathings makes amends sufficiently for that Inconveniency. The Country where it is yet Inhabited along the Sea-shore, and near 200 Miles back, is plain and level Land, few Rising Hills above 30 Foot higher than the lowest Land; the Soil is generally Sandy, but of differing Colours, under which, Two or Three Foot deep, is Clay of which good Bricks



Bricks are made. It naturally produces many Sorts of Timber and Shrubs, usual in *England*, and many more not Growing here. There are several Sorts of Oak, distinguish'd by these several Names, as *White* of Two Sorts; *Red*, *Spanish*, *Water*, and *Live Oak*; the latter so call'd, because the Leaves continue green thereon all the Winter, and is esteem'd to be as lasting as the best *English Oak*, but the other Sorts are not: There is *Elm*, *Asb*, *Poplar*, *Mulberry*, *Wallnut*, *Beach*, *Asp*, large *Bay-Trees*, and *Olive*, *Hickory*, *Chinkapine*, *Tulip-Tree*, *Pomato*, *Fir*, *Pine*, *Cedar*, *Cyprus*, *Myrtle*, *Sassafras*, and Variety of other Sorts, which I cannot now name.

The Sorts of Grain most useful is several Kinds of *Indian Corn*, which People here call *Virginia Wheat*: There is near Twenty Sorts of *Indian Pease* and *Beans*, some of them very good for Food, exceeding the best *English Pease*. There grows plentifully the best *Rice* that is brought to *England* from any Part of the World. We have Two or Three Sorts thereof. *English Wheat*, *Barley*,  
 B 4 *Pease*,



*Pease, Oats, and Rye* will thrive well there, but the Inhabitants are not yet accusom'd to sow much thereof, for Reasons I shall after acquaint you. We have *Tobacco* which is much esteem'd, and preferr'd before *Virginia Tobacco*, yet not planted for Transportation.

S. Question. *What Sorts of Quick Goods doth the Country produce?*

J. Freeman. Cattle and Swine in Abundance, and Horses Plenty, but as yet Sheep are not plentiful, by reason we have not yet much Land clear'd from Timber and Shrubs, under which Sheep will not thrive well, as Cattle, Horses, and Swine doth there to Admiration.

S. Question. *Then, probably, Beef, Pork, Butter, and Cheese is plentiful?*

J. Freeman. There is Beef and Pork very plentiful, many Thousand Barrels thereof sent off Yearly to the *West-India* Islands, where it is scarce, but, nevertheless, Butter and Cheese is not yet plentiful, by reason we have not Plenty of good Huswives to manage a Dairy, and make it to Advantage, for there is many Thousand  
Cows



Cows in the Country that have never been milk'd for want of People to manage it Advantageously, so that it sells there dearer than in *England*, especially good Cheese at Six, Seven, or Eight-Pence a Pound, sometimes more.

S. Question. *Is your Beef and Pork generally fat there as here, and to be had plentiful at all Times of the Year?*

J. Freeman. Our Beef is Grass fed, and in the latter End of *August* and *September* is very fat, at which Time we kill, barrel, and sell to the Merchants for Transportation; but for Stall fed Beef is not usual, for there is scarce any Hay made in the Country. The Pork is, generally, well fed in the Winter by Acorns, Nuts, Wild Potatoes, and other Things with which the Woods is well stor'd; but if it proves that they are not so fat as the Owner expects them, they are then sty'd up, and fed on Corn and Pease, and is esteem'd to be as good as *English*, and may be frequently fed for Slaughter at any Time of the Year, but the greatest Quanti-



Quantities are kill'd about *December*, after which Time we kill very little Beef, for then it is fallen in Flesh.

S. Question. *Have you Poultry there bred on the Farms, or Tenements, as is usually here, by good Huswives for the Families Use? And do your Inhabitants there live as plentifully in Provisions as our Country Farmers and Tradesmen do here?*

J. Freeman. There is bred on our Plantations (for so we call our Farms) great Plenty of the several Kinds of Fowl as here, and there kept in great Numbers for their Use; and altho' we have not the Conveniency of fresh Beef throughout the whole Year, yet we take particular Care to store our Houses with Salt-Beef and Pork 'till Fresh comes again in Kind, with which, and other Sorts of Fresh Provisions, of which we have Plenty; such as Venison, Pig, Pork, Fowl, and Fish, which we have plentiful for such as delight to take them in our Rivers, with which our industrious Planters providing for their Families, enables them to live as plentiful as any temperate Men can desire or expect. It is generally



nerally suppos'd that scarce half of our Corn and Pease is expended in the Country, nor one Sixth, or Eighth Part of the Rice, Beef, and Pork spent there, by the Inhabitants, that the Country doth produce.

S. Question. *If Wheat and Barley is not plentiful, how are you supply'd with Bread, and Beer, for your necessary Occasions in your Families?*

J. Freeman. The Country Planters that hath not *English* Grain makes Bread for their Families with *Indian* Corn and Rice, of which is made very good Bread, not much Inferiour to your fine Wheaten Bread, especially Rice Bread, whilst new, eats as pleasant, and is as White to compare with the finest Wheaten Bread. As for our Drinking, there is little Malt Beer, as yet, brew'd amongst the Country People; there is a pleasant fresh Drink made, to quench Thirst, of Molosses, Barbacude Peaches, and a Fruit call'd *Locust*, and of other Things: Our strong Liquor to drink for Pleasure is *Madera* Wine, and *Rum*, drank either alone, or compounded, and made into *Sangeree*, or *Punch*,



*Punch*, of which many Men delight to drink so much to Excess that destroys their Health, which might otherwise be preserv'd, if they drank moderately, when Occasion requir'd, for Refreshment sake.

S. Question. *Have you not some Distempers there peculiar to the Country which is not usual here in England?*

J. Freeman. There is, in the Spring of the Year, a Fever and Ague seizes many that are settled on the lowest Marsh Land, especially when they are new Comers into the Country, which is commonly call'd a Seasoning to them; after which, if their Habitations is on dry healthy Land, they are, generally, very healthful, if temperate: But there is a Distemper attends many Men, tho' but few Women, which they generally call the *Dry-Belly-ake*, many People say it proceeds from Drinking too much *Rum* and *Punch*, but, whatever is the Cause, it is a violent Pain in the Bowels, which deprives some Men of the Strength and Use of their Hands and Feet, as the Gout often doth here, but it is seldom these Distempers



Distempers prove mortal, nor of long Continuance, if Timely Care is taken for the Cure : And there is Distempers usual here, which is seldom there, as *Ptisick, Stone, Gout,* and several others.

S. Question. *What Sort of Air have you? Do not these hot Months of June, July, and August naturally create Feavers and other Distempers to English Constitutions, especially to the Labouring People in the violent Heat?*

J. Freeman. Our Air is generally very clear and fine, seldom a Day in a Month, throughout the Year, that we have not the benefit of Sun-shine at some part of the Day, even in the midst of Winter: It has been Observ'd, that but Eight Cloudy Overcast Days happen'd in the compass of a Year, in which the Sun did not appear. Our Rains generally falling in hasty, sudden, and hard Showers, not long lasting; and then, forthwith, the Sun dissipates, or disperses the Fogs, and restores the Air fine and clear. In the Summer we have often hard refreshing Showers, very agreeable, accompanied with  
Thunder,



Thunder, which is very acceptable, since we find it beneficial, in clearing and purifying the Air. The Labouring People, generally, in the Hottest Weather, for Three or Four Hours in the Middle of the Day, leave their Labour, and Refresh and Divert themselves in Bathing in Cool-Water; and retiring to the Shady Groves, Arbours, or Houses, whereby they allay the violence of the Heat, and keep their Blood and Bodies Cool; and are, generally, with care, as free, or clearer from Feavours, and other Sickness, than People are often here in *England*: (except, as aforesaid, at their first Seasoning) And as for those who do not Labour in the Field, they may constantly confine themselves in the Shades, and not expose themselves to the heat of the Sun; but after some time, that People have been accustomed thereto, they do not find the Heat so burthensome, but can well dispence therewith.

S. Question. *But, I suppose, Servants, and Slaves, are not permitted, by their Masters, to spend Time, Daily, thus in Refreshing themselves; they*  
*are*



*are, probably, obliged to follow their Labour, both in Wet and Heat; and, I guess, a Servant, if he contradicts his Masters pleasure therein, must expect Correction, or Punishment, for any Neglect, or Misdemeanor?*

*J. Freeman.* It is no Master's Interest to oblige Servants, nor Slaves to Toil and Labour so as to destroy their Health, which will, thereby, prevent the performing of their Daily Labour. If a Man, in the Summer, begins his Labour early in the Morning, as is usual, for the Benefit of cool Working, and end late in the Evening, he may well spare time, in the middle of the Day, to Refresh himself. And as for Servants receiving from their Masters undeserved Correction, the Laws of the Country doth protect them, as here; and if, on sufficient Complaint, and Proof, to the Governor, or Magistrates, that they are Abused, they shall be by them set free of the remainder of their Time they have to Serve: But, nevertheless, Servants are not Tolerated, nor Allow'd, by Law, or Custom, to commit willful and voluntary Offences against  
their



their Masters, either in Word or Deed, to their Prejudice.

S. Question. *What? Have you a Governor, and Parliament to make Laws, and Magistrates, and other Officers to see and put the Laws in execution, as is customary in England?*

J. Freeman. We have a Governor, deputed by Commission from the Lords Proprietors of the Province, which, in some Cases, has a resemblance to a King or Queen, in respect of Government; He Commissions Justices of the Peace for each County, and other Officers, Civil, and Military.

At his pleasure, by the approbation of the Council, He Calls or Dissolves the Parliament, or Assembly, which is there chosen by the Freemen of the Province, (*viz.*) all Men that are not under Obligation of Service for a Term, as aforesaid; which Assembly, or Parliament, consisting of Two Houses, doth Enact and Make Laws, by the Governor's Approbation, such as may be most Serviceable for the Publick Good, or any By-Laws, for particular Cases, provided they are not contrary, or repugnant to the Laws  
of



of *England*; and are, generally, made to Resemble, as near as may well suit with the Place, to the Laws in force here; which Laws are there requir'd to be Observed, and the Offenders therein, when Prosecuted, liable to the like Punishments as here, our Laws being much the same in effect.

*S. Question.* Do your Parliament lay Taxes, and Impositions on the Subjects, to help support and maintain the Wars, and other necessary expences of the Crown of *England*; or only for the necessary Uses and Expences of your own Province? Or what proportion may it bear with our Taxes here in *England*? Or do not you esteem our Enemies as yours?

*J. Freeman.* Our Parliament, at their pleasure, seeing good cause, may Tax the Country if occasion requires; but we do not pay towards maintaining the publick nor private Occasions of the Crown of *England*. Our Taxes, if any are, ought to be employ'd only to the Countries Use. I have not known, or heard of only one Tax, generally throughout the whole Country, which was employ'd to the Fortifying of *Charles Town*, the Chiefest Town in the Province: For the necessary

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secary Occasions of the Publick is supply'd by an Imposition, or Duty, charg'd on Goods Imported or Exported, which is paid into the publick Treasury. And as we are still Subjects to the Crown of *England*, so we esteem the Enemies to *England* as ours, and on all Oppertunities we endeavour to shew our diligence to Offend them, and defend and guard ourselves against their Incurfions if they, at any Time, should attempt it: Our Proportion of Taxes, or Impositions, to compare with what they are in *England*, is very small, seeing, as I told you, only Goods exported, and imported, is liable to such Payments, and here I find few Things, necessary for common Use, is exempted from being Tax'd, which is very burthensome to the Subjects.

S. Question. *What Sorts of Goods is generally imported into your Country, from England, Scotland, or Ireland?*

J. Freeman. Linnen and Woollen of most Sorts for Cloathing, especially that which is fine; most Sorts of Household Goods; Edge Tools for Tradesmen's Uses; Nails; Axes; Saws;



Saws ; Hoes ; and other Tools for Planters Use : Guns ; Powder ; Shot ; Bullets ; and many Sorts of Necessaries for the *Indians* Uses, which I cannot now name.

S. Question. *And what Sorts of Goods do you export, or send off, from thence to England, and other Places you Trade withal ?*

J. Freeman. Our chiefest Commodities sent here to *England* is our most excellent Rice, of which comes great Quantities ; and great Numbers of Deers-Skins sold to our Merchants, or Traders, by the Native *Indians* ; also great Quantities of Pitch and Tar ; some Rozen, and Turpentine, and Hatters Furs : To the *West-India* Islands, and other Places, is sent Beef ; Pork ; Tallow ; Hides ; Leather, Candles ; Myrtle and Bees-Wax ; Corn ; Pease ; Barrel ; Hog-head, and Pipe-Staves ; Cyprus ; Shingles ; Cedar ; and many other Commodities I cannot, at present, remember.

S. Question. *Pray what is Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, and Rozen made from ?*



*J. Freeman.* It all proceeds from the Substance of the Fir, or Pine-Trees; the Tar from the Heart of the dead Pine-Tree, extracted by Burning the Wood like Charcoals here, and afterwards boil'd in a Furnace which makes it into Pitch: The Turpentine proceeds from the living Pine, when wounded or cut in the Sides, from whence it bleeds, or runs out of the Bark, and afterwards, by Boyling, becomes Rozen.

*S. Question.* Do you Sow, Reap, and Husbandry your Corn, Pease, and Rice, as we do our English Grain?

*J. Freeman.* No; it is far differing in all Respects from Seed-Time 'till Harvest.

*S. Question.* Pray give me a Description what Way you take to Husbandry your Crops of Grain, and how you manage your Husbandry from the Beginning to the End of the Year; but let us first take a Glass to revive your Spirits, and strengthen, or refresh, your Memory?

*J. Freeman.* I'll pledge you freely, and then proceed. —————  
You are then to be inform'd, that suppose



pose a Man is to enter on a new Plot of Wood-Land (as our Land is in general) for his next Year's Crop, he begins to prepare for it in the Beginning of Winter, or about *Michaelmas*, if his other Business permits him; then, with his labouring Family of Slaves and Servants in a proper Plot of Land for the Grain he intends for the same, with Axes, falls, or cuts down the Trees growing thereon about Three Foot high from the Ground, which causes the Roots to die without Springing again, and is also the easier for Men to stand strong at their Work; which done, they with Saws, Mauls, or Bittles, and Wedges, cut and split the Bodies of the Trees into Rails of Eleven or Twelve Foot long, with which the Land is fenc'd or inclos'd; then the Limbs and Boughs of the Trees, together with the small Under-Shrubs, being grubed, or rooted up, is all cast into Heaps, and, in *February* or *March*, Fire is set to it, and burns it clean up to clear the Land; after which, in any of the Months of *March*, *April*, or *May*, or a Week in *June*, *Indian*



Corn and Pease may be planted; thus, with a broad Hoe, or Mattock, make a Hole in the Ground about a Foot square, and about Four Inches deep; and in a direct Line at Six Foot Distance another such Hole, and so, in straight Row, throughout the Field in Length; then about Six or Seven Foot Distance on the Side; another such Row, and in like Manner throughout the Field intended to be planted: (for so we call it by reason it is done in such Manner, and not like Sowing of Grain in *England*) the Rows, thus done, stands like the Rows of Trees in an Orchard; then, with the Quantity of little more than an *English* Peck of *Indian* Corn, we plant an *English* Acre of Land by Dropping about Five Grains in each Hole so made, which is cover'd with Part of the Earth dug from thence; then, when the Corn is so planted, we, with our Hoes, which is about nine Inches broad in the Mouth, cut up the Grass, Weed, and Trash, whatever it be that grows in the Field amongst the Corn, the Ground then lying bare, only what is cover'd with  
the



the Weeds and Rubbish so cut between the Rows of Corn; then, about a Month after the Corn is planted, we make smaller Holes, with our Hoes, between each Hole of planted Corn, into which we drop Eight or Ten *Indian* Pease, less than an *English* Peck suffices to seed an Acre of Land, which being cover'd very lightly with Earth, the Pease and Corn grows together 'till separated at Harvest, in the mean Time we Hoe or Weed it again, once or twice more, as at first; from which Half Bushel of Corn and Pease as seed to an Acre, we gather in of Pease at Harvest (from an Acre) Twelve or Fifteen Bushels, or more, and Twenty or Twenty Five Bushels of Corn, sometimes more; there has been Forty Bushels of Corn from an Acre, besides Twenty of Pease, which is much greater Increase than here in *England*: We account a good Labouring Man, whether Servant, or Slave, can, in the Compass of a Year, clear, fence, plant, hoe, harvest, and beat out, or thrash, at least, four Acres of Corn and Pease, besides Land planted with Necessaries for the Fa-



mily's Use, or Three Acres of Rice,  
 also other Things for the Family:  
 As to the Manner of Planting our  
 Rice, after the Land is clear'd or  
 clenged, as aforesaid, we, with Hoes,  
 trench the Land something like Fur-  
 rows made with a Plough, but not so  
 deep, and about a Foot Distance be-  
 tween each Trench; and when the  
 Land is so Trench'd, in the Month of  
*April* we seed it, carefully, within each  
 Trench, and cover it thin with Earth,  
 one Peck and Half is sufficient for to  
 seed an Acre, then, with narrow  
 Hoes made for that Purpose, about  
 Five or Six Inches broad in the Mouth,  
 we Hoe, Weed, or cut up the Grass,  
 or other Trash, growing between the  
 said Trenches of Rice, which ought  
 carefully to be done Three Times in  
 the Summer, for Grass and Weeds  
 growing between the Corn, Pease, or  
 Rice, will otherwise destroy or spoil  
 the Crop; Then, at Harvest, which  
 comes in *September*, we reap and car-  
 ry it to Barns, which, when thrash'd,  
 if it prov'd a good Crop, 30, 35, or  
 40 Bushels, sometimes more, comes  
 from off one Acre of Land which was  
 seeded



seeded with less than Half a Bushel, which is also much greater Increase than any Grain here in *England* doth generally afford; we usually account an Acre of indifferent Rice when shell'd in a Mill, and cleng'd as Oats are here, will yield half a Tun of Rice fit for the Merchants, commonly worth Eighteen or Twenty Shillings the Hundred Weight, besides the small broken Rice for the Family's Use, which is as serviceable as the other, tho' not so vendable.

*S. Question.* I find, by your Description, you have extraordinary increase in your Grain; but I do not understand why you work your Land thus with Hoes; would not a Plow be more speedier, and less troublesome? And I observe you mention nothing of Manuring, or Improving your Land for Corn or Rice, nor how many Years you keep it in Hand before you lay it out to Rest, or how long after, before you take it in again to Tillage.

*J. Freeman.* We cannot possibly put the Plow in such Land, when so Clear'd, as we call it, for the great Bodies that was not us'd in Fencing,  
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the Stumps, and spreading Roots of the Trees, prevents the Plowing it, till it has lain Clear'd for Twelve or Fifteen Years, by which time they'll rot, consume, and moulder to Dust, being expos'd to all Weathers; but we account Three or Four Years sufficient to Plant (as we call it) one piece of Land, before we lay it out for Grass, and then Clear more, and seldom desire to Plant the same again, but let it lie for Pasture for Sheep and Calves. As for Manuring our Land, we need it not, it is naturally Fertile enough, and good to bear our Crops, without Dung, or other Manure. We seldom Manure any Land, except for Garden-Ware, or Pompeons for our Hogs or Swine.

S. Question. *What sort of Kitching-Garden-Ware have you there generally, in the Country Plantations?*

J. Freeman. We have many sorts of small Pot-Herbs, as here, and such as Onions, Leeks, Carrets, Turnips, Parsnips, Potatoes of several kinds, not usual here; we have an excellent Root call'd Eddows; we have Colworts, Savoy, and the like, and several



veral other sorts of Greens; some White-Cabbag, but not common: We generally Plant great quantities of Pumpions, and *West-India* Potatoes, chiefly for our Hogs or Swine, tho' either is very Serviceable and Palatable for a Family of Slaves: I have gather'd Cart-Loads of Pompeons into House for Swine. And have had 150 Bushels of Potatoes from off an Acre of Land, on which I Planted about Five Bushels; I have been told some have had double that Quantity. There is also a very good Boyling Root call'd Yams. We have plenty of several sorts of *Indian* and Kidney-Beans, very pleasant to Eat Green; Squashes, Cowcumbers, and the like. In our Fields we Plant large quantities of Musmellons and Water-Mellons, which are much pleasanter to Eat than here: They are a fine cooling pleasant sort of Fruit in the hottest Months; and the overplus, or offel, we throw to our Hogs, and Plant the more of them for that use.

S. Question. Do you Plant any Fruit-Orchards, or Viniards? And of what Kinds, and Uses?

J.



*J. Freeman.* Some Men have Planted Viniards, and Orchards of Plumb, Apple, and Pear-Trees, which thrive and bears well, but they are not yet common, tho' they increase by degrees; but it is common to most Planters, to plant in Orchards quantities of several kinds of Peaches, Nectrons, Maligotoons, Quinces, Apricocks, Figs, and Mulberys, all which are great bearers, and pleasant to Eat; even the Quinces Eats there as mellow and pleasant as Apples; I have drank a good pleasant Liquor, or Syder made of them; tho', indeed, these Fruits are more frequently Distil'd, from which comes a very strong Spirit, not much inferiour to Rum, or Brandy, in my Judgement. We dry but few of our Figs; they are Eaten when Ripe, in *July*, and *August*, from off the Trees; and some Distil them, others make from them an excellent strong Drink, and pleasant withal, which exceeds, in goodness, most sorts of Wine. From the Viniards has been made good Wine. Our Apple-Orchards bears good Fruit, according to the kind, but we want of  
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the choicest kind to make good Cyder, and for such Fruit as will preserve long in Houses. The Mulberry Trees bears and ripens their pleasant Fruit in *May*, the Leaves whereof, in *March* and *April*, feed the Silk-Worms, which spins Silk, that is esteemed very fine and strong, of which might be made quantities for Transportation, had we People to Manage it. We having great variety of sorts of Peaches, Nectrons, and Malicotoons, our Orchards affords us some ripe Fruit from the latter end of *June* till the end of *September*. They are Planted in the Stone, and in Three Years will Bear; in Five or Six, become a flourishing and great bearing Orchard. Many Men Plant large Orchards, of many Hundred Trees, chiefly to give the Fruit Daily to their Swine, whilst they are in kind; and the Fruit also being Barbacude, or Dry'd, are servicable for many uses in the Family.

S. Question. *You talk of several sorts of Food you provide for your Hogs, or Swine, by which I suppose you keep many about your Plantations?*

J. Freeman. We find them very Profitable



Profitable, and therefore use all Means we can to raise great Stocks of them, for many Men hath by their Stocks of Cattle and Hogs, in few Years, become Rich; whereas, at their first coming into the Country, or when they became Freemen, could scarce Purchase, at ready pay, a couple of Cows, and Farrowing Sows, to begin a Stock withal.

*S. Question.* *Why do you talk of a couple of Farrowing Sows for a poor Man to begin withal? That is sufficient for a great Farmer to breed a Stock from.*

*J. Freeman.* But our Planters find, by Experience, far otherwise, some Men has at their Plantations, 40, 60, 80, or 100 Hogs, or Swine, of all sizes: Nay, some has Two or Three Hundred comes every Evening home to their Sties, at the lowd sound of a Horn, to receive, from their Server, either Corn, Pease, Pompeons, Potatoes, Peaches, or whatever else is allow'd to cause them to remember their Home; but that which is daily given them by Hand, is not sufficient to maintain a Tenth Part of them, were they



they close confin'd, for they gather their Food in the Woods, of what they find, such as Nuts, Acorns, Roots, wild Fruit, and the like, with which they are frequently Fat, and kill'd about *Christmass*, as I told you before, and Barrel'd for sale, that is, such as are a Year Old, or upwards, at which Age two of them often fill a Barrel and half, worth about three Pounds *per* Barrel, therefore one Man keeps many Farrowing Sows.

S. Question. *Do you keep stocks of Cattle proportionable to your Swine?*

J. Freeman. Men's Stocks of Cattle are proportionable to the Time, since their beginning, and to the quantity and goodness of the Land they feed on. Some Men content themselves with fewer than others; some may not exceed above Thirty, Forty, or Fifty; some Men have One, Two, Three, Four, or Five Hundred *Cattle* at a Time; Others, again, having large Tracts of Land to feed them on, Summer and Winter, keeps a Thousand, or more. I knew a Man, that at his first coming into the Country, was a Servant for Four Years, yet before his Death,



Death, it was computed he had at least Three Thousand Head of Cattle, Young and Old ; and a Hundred Horses ; and Three Hundred Calves Yearly, which he bred, without the trouble and expence of providing Winter Fodder for them ; yet, wanting good Huswives to make Butter and Cheese, had not sufficient, without Buying, for his Family's use, which was not great, Slaves not being allowed that sort of Diet, because of the Scarcity thereof, as yet ; But I hope in Time, more good Huswives will be perswaded to come thither to Live, and thereby we shall have plenty of good Butter and Cheese, not only for our own use in the Country, but also to Transport to the *West-India* Islands, where it sells dearer than it is now with us where the common Price of Butter, in the Cask, is Six Pence a Pound, Cheese as much, or more, especially *English*, at Eight Pence or Ten Pence a Pound, as I told you before.

S. Question. *Then certainly these Men that keep such large Stocks, must,*  
*of*



*of necessity, have very large Quantities of Land to Feed them on.*

*J. Freeman.* They have so; for the Lords Proprietors of the Province Sells Land very cheap, reserving a small Yearly Rent, by which Means Men attain to great quantities of Land as well as Stock, whereby they are also enabled to purchase many Slaves, which brings them great Profit and Advantage Yearly in Employing them in Planting of Corn, Rice, and the like, as aforesaid, or making Tar, and Pitch, Turpentine, and Rosin, and in Time, thereby become able to build fine Brick Houses.

*S. Question.* *How say you? The Stock is not provided for with Fodder against Winter. How then, and what do these great Herds Feed on in that Time?*

*J. Freeman.* Although we have, almost, incredible Numbers, yet we provide no Fodder for them against Winter, for they gather their Food in the Woods at that Time also, partly on plenty of the Summer Ruffet-Grass, and long sort of green Moss, which the Winds shakes off the Trees, where-

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on hungry Cattle will Feed; and I think it may be comparable to very good Straw: But there is a sort of short Cane growing plentifully on the lower moist Land, which bears a long green Leaf in Winter, on which Cattle delight much to Feed; and where that is plentiful, Cattle keeps themselves in very good plight, till Grass springs again.

*S. Question. I admire, That seeing Cattle are so Plentiful, Butter and Cheese should be so Scarce, and Dear, unless your hot Summer Weather is so disagreeable, to hinder those that could, and would, otherwise, make and preserve it good and well.*

*J. Freeman.* As I told you before, we have but few good industrious Huswives, as yet, that know well how to Manage it: They are, generally, Women bred up in Cities, Towns, or some other Places where they were not experienced with Dairies, so that they, having not been accustomed thereto, know not how to take the best Methods to make and preserve it good: Yet I have Eaten as good Butter and Cheese, from a good Huswife



wifes Hands, tho' made in the Hottest Seasons, that I think it may be comparable to what is generally made in *England*; and Methods may be taken to preserve it as long without spoiling, in cool, underground Rooms, if we had many careful, knowing, and experienced Women to Manage it for their Profit, Credit, and Advantage.

*S. Question. But suppose good Huswifes came, and did endeavour therein, what Measures should be taken to get the Cows Daily, and Seasonably, at home to Milk, seeing they, generally, Feed abroad in the Woods, and not Fenc'd in Fields, whereby you cannot readily know where, nor when to find them, in order to have them carefully and seasonable Milk'd?*

*J. Freeman.* We take this Method. In the Spring of the Year, when the Cows have Calved, we ride out in search for them in the Woods, and bring them home, then seperating the Cows from the Calves, keeping the Calves Inclos'd, within a good rail-fenc'd Field, of good Grass, for them to Pasture in: Then turning the Cows out, into the Woods a-



gain, at their liberty, they will return seasonably, in the Evenings, to suckle their Calves, at which time the Milk-ers may take what quantity of Milk they please from the Cows, only allowing the Calves, during the Summer, as much Milk as may be sufficient to keep the Cows and Calves in love, and to remember each other: And tho' it may be alledg'd, That the Calves thereby deprive the good Huswife of part of her profit, yet, considering the Number of her Cows, which she may very easily encrease at her pleasure, by reason they are bought cheap, and kept cheaper, therefore she may well dispence with that Inconveniency, which proves a Conveniency for the improving of the Breed, by means of Suckling them, till better able to live alone, without Sucking their Dams.

S. Question. *What are the Reasons that your Planters do not Sow more English Wheat, Barly, Pease, and Oats? Since, as you say, it will Thrive well there, that you may have plenty of good Wheaten Bread for a Toast, and Strong Malt Beer, whereof to Boast; White Pease*



*Pease to your Pork, to make you Strong ;  
and from your Oates, Grets, or great  
Oatemeal, to help make you good fat  
Black-Puddings, seeing you kill so many  
fat Hogs, that you may not appear to  
live Niggardly, Sloathful, or Hogish  
your selves ?*

*J. Freeman.* Your jocular Question.  
requires the like Answer.

*We esteem not Puddings good, in the Guts of Hogs,  
We with such Offal feed Plantation Dogs ;  
And Pease, we know, are good to feed fat Swine ;  
Strong Beer, and Toast, to make Men drunk betime ;  
If that's the Reasons, we English Grain should crave,  
We'll leave it off, and follow those we have :  
For good Rice-Puddings, doth it far exceed ;  
So does our best white Callivant Pease indeed :  
Our Barbadoes Rum, and Madera Wine,  
Pleases Planters, better than Strong Beer that's fine,  
In which we put white Rice-Bread Toast,  
If Farmers had such, they'd thereof boast.*

But to Answer you seriously, why  
*English* Grain is neglected, is because  
it is not so Profitable to the Planter as  
Rice ; for one Acre of good Rice, is as  
Valuable as two or three Acres of  
*English* Grain : Neither, as I told you,  
have we, yet, the conveniency to Plow  
much Land, because of the Roots and  
Stumps of Trees ; and if we should



spend a deal of Time to Root it all out of the Land, which would be very troublesome, we should also, thereby, spoil a great part of the Land, by digging for the Roots, and casting the deep barren Sand on the Face of the good Land; yet I own we may, very advantageously, take the trouble of digging the Land with Mattocks, Hoes, or otherways, and Sow *English Grain* thereon: Wheat and Pease in *December*, Oats the beginning of *January*, and Barly in *February*, all which I have found, by Experience, will be Ripe, and fit for Harvest, to be Houed the latter end of *May*, or a Week in *June* at farthest; and then, forthwith, put in *Indian Corn* and Pease, from which I have found, by experience, it may produce as good a second Crop, the same Summer, as what was planted early in the Spring of the Year; which second Crop will be ripe in *November*; which said Husbandry, if it would once become common in the Country, would much encourage the Production of *English Grain*, which I would willingly do my utmost Endeavour to promote.



*S. Question. Is the Making of Tar and Pitch very advantageous to the Country Planters that can, conveniently, otherwise employ their Family of Slaves or Servants in Planting of Corn and Rice?*

*J. Freeman.* To those that has Plenty of that Wood of which it is made, they find it very profitable, and would give great Wages to hire *Negroe-men* for that Purpose, if they could be procur'd at Hire.

*S. Question. What; is Servants and Slaves so scarce as not to be hir'd for the Country Planters Conveniency to manage their Plantations to the best Advantage?*

*J. Freeman.* 'Tis very rare that any Freeman will hire himself to Labour, after his Term of Four Years are expir'd, by reason they can employ themselves very advantageously in their own Business, and on their own Land, by Planting of Corn and Rice, as aforesaid; and 'tis also very seldom that any Man will hire out his Slaves to others, but will employ them in following Plantation Business for himself, their Labour being



well paid for in their Crops : Or otherwise if they make Tar and Pitch ; the Planter needing not fear to get Sale for his Goods, for Merchants Shipping from *England*, and elsewhere, is seldom wanting at *Charles Town* to carry off the Commodities of the Country, which generally sells at very good Prices for the Planters Gain and Advantage.

**S. Question.** *But how shall a Man, when first free of his Time, employ himself on his own Land, unless he hire himself a considerable Time at Yearly Wages, or otherwise, to get Money to purchase Land, Implements of Husbandry, and some Stock to begin withal ?*

**J. Freeman.** When a Servant hath serv'd his Time, he may, on Request to the proper Officer, have Land assign'd him from the Lords Proprietors as an Encouragement to People to resort thither, only paying a small Yearly Rent, and then, if he is an industrious labouring Man, he may be credited by the Town's Merchants, or Shop-keepers, for necessary Implements for his present Use, and likewise



wife with his Neighbours for a little Stock to begin withal, and then by his Care and Industry in few Years, especially if his Hogs thrive well, he'll be able to enlarge his Stock of Cattle, and purchase more Land, and also, by Degrees, purchase Slaves to work with him in his Plantation.

*S. Question. What Price may a Man purchase a Slave for at the best Hand? And what Sorts of Money is current for Payment, and what Value is it in Proportion to Money here in England?*

*J. Freeman. An Indian Man or Woman may cost 18 or 20 Pound, but a good Negro is worth more than twice that Sum, we have passing as currant amongst us the Spanish Money, Pieces of differing Value according to its Weight, the smallest Money that we have is call'd Half a Ryal, in Value with us Three-pence Three Farthings, then a whole Ryall Seven-pence Half-penny, and double Ryall Fifteen-pence, all which passes by Tale, so doth Dutch Dollars at Five Shillings, and Half Dollars at Two Shillings and Six-pence; but all*



all other, except Mill'd Money, goes by Weight, either Silver or Gold; the *English* Crown is there worth Seven Shillings and Six-pence, and other Money, whether Silver or Gold, by Weight or Tale, is valued at near the same Proportion in all our Payments; we have also, of late, stamp'd Bills of Credit on the Publick, payable and current as Money from Hand to Hand, these Bills are of several Values, and, at last, payable out of the Publick Treasury of the Country.

*S. Question. I see it hazardous for a Man to give so much Money for a Slave, and that Slave may soon die, then all his Money is lost.*

*J. Freeman.* Is it not so here If a Man purchase Cattle or Horses, how can he be assur'd of their Lives? Yet we have a greater Encouragement to buy Slaves, for with good Management and Success, a Man's Slave will, by his Labour, pay for his first Cost in about Four Years at most, besides his Maintenance, so, the Remainder of his Life, you have his Labour as free Gain, we esteem their Eating and Wearing as little, for that rises on the  
the



the Plantation, and is little cost out of Pocket. When they are imploy'd chiefly on planting Rice, and it proves well, a Slaves Years Work may be worth the Master 25 or 30 Pounds. There is some in the Country, that makes 1000, or 1500 Pounds a Year of the Crops of Rice that their Slaves doth plant, hoe, and manage for them as aforesaid.

*S. Question.* Suppose a Man and his Wife come free into the Country by Paying for their Passage, and have not wherewithal left, or are not willing or desirous to enter forthwith on a Plantation of their own, and in Business of that Nature for themselves, what Methods would be proper, or may such take after they come there, before they are better able to settle for themselves?

*J. Freeman.* Such may hire themselves to some Planter, to be Overseer over the Slaves, and take care to Command, and Direct them in their Work without in the Field, and the Woman to manage within, for which they may have 25 or 30*l. per Ann.* Wages, if not more, if well capable of that Employment; or, otherwise, they may agree (as



(as is frequently done) with some Planter to Live on some other Plantation of his, not what himself Lives on, for it's very common for Men to keep several Plantations at once in their own Hands to manage: Then, when such agreement is made for two or three Years whereon they sometimes have a Slave or two to help them in their Management, with whatever Stock the Owner hath on the Plantation: The Owner allowing him, or them, to Order Business thereon to their best Discretion for Profit; out of which Profit, for their Care and Management of the Business, they usually have, according to the quantity of the *stock* thereon, one fourth, sixth, or eighth part of all the Calves that are Yearly fallen, which is Bred up, and divided at about a Year Old, but continu'd to Grase on the same Land till their Time is expir'd; and one half of the Increase, or Profit, from the Hogs, or Swine, and one half of the Corn, Pease, and Rice, they can sell from off the Plantation, and half of the Profit, if any arise, from the Dairy, Fowls, and the like, besides what they have occasion to spend, or use



use in the Family; all which, in a few Years, enables a careful Man and his Wife to settle well on a Plantation of their own, with Stock and Crop rais'd by them on another Man's Plantation, which many have done at their first beginning, and are now Masters and Owners of Plantations, Stock, & Slaves, on which they Live very plentifully, without being oblig'd to Labour themselves, as most Jusment-renters are here, or Men of small Estates; neither are Men necessitated to straighten themselves often, with providing, Quarterly, or oftener, to pay great Taxes, Rates Rents, and Assessments as here, which takes from an *Industrious Man* the Profit of his own laborious Care and Industry.

*S. Question.* If you have not great Rents, and Taxes, to provide, yet I suppose your Planters are rated to support the Necessities of the Poor, and to repair your Churches, and other Occasions the Parish requires to be assess'd on them.

*J. Freeman.* As we have not yet, any common Publick Taxes on the Province, so we have no occasion to be rated to the Maintenance of Poor, neither is there any such Thing, all  
People



People that are Free may forthwith imploy themselves so Advantageously to their own Benefit, for themselves, or under some other Planter, that they need not any such supply for their Occasions. I never yet saw, there, any Man, Woman, or Child, in the Country, beg an Alms; neither do I know any Family so Poor and in Want but that, if a small Gift of any kind of Provision was offer'd them, because 'twas suppos'd they could not subsist without such Helps, they would refuse it, and scorn the Acceptance thereof; for I truly affirm, That a Laborious and Industrious Man, being settled for himself, may, with his own Labour and Industry, maintain a Wife and Ten Children, sufficient with Corn, Pease, Rice, Flesh, Fish, and Fowl, without such Assistance from Others Charity.

S. Question. *What sorts of wild Beasts have you, that is serviceable to Eat when a Man hath kill'd them?*

J. Freeman. Bears, Young or Old, if Fat, is much esteem'd by many Men, that the Flesh is almost comparable to Hog's or Swine's Flesh; Deer's Flesh is the same as here, but not so much esteem'd, because so common that few Planters, especially in the Out-settlements, is not long without some in their Houses; for Deer is very plentiful in the Woods; and Men are not hinder'd, as here, from Killing them, or any other wild Creatures. We have store of Rabbits, which, in shape and bigness, are much



much like the *Hares* in *England*, but not in colour ; and *Squirrels* also, which are very good Meat. *Rackoons* Flesh, tho' smaller than *Mutton*, hath much the same Taste, and is commonly kill'd with Dogs, which is a good Recreation : But *Wolves*, *Tygers*, *Foxes*, *Alligators*, and *Possumes*, are not Eaten, unless by Native *Indians*, who often use them at their Pleasure, to Eat as other Flesh.

S. Question. *What Creatures are those Allegators and Possumes you mention ?*

J. Freeman. *Allegators* are Creatures living sometimes on the Land, but mostly on the Water in Summer time, but in the *Winter* they sleep in Holes on the Land ; they have four short Legs, a flat Head, and long Nose ; the Fore-part like a Beast, but hard Scales, under the Fore-Legs, and at the Navel lies a little Bag of Strong Musk, from the Hinder-Legs backward, like a Fish ; when they Walk, their Bellies trail on the Ground ; they are, if full grown, as big as a large *Swine*, or *Calf*, and will destroy *Hogs* and *Calves* on the Land, or at a River-side, when they come to Drink, by seizing and drawing them into the Water, and then sink down with them, till their Prey is Drowned. The *Possume* is a Grey Creature, somewhat bigger than a Cat, that, after they bring forth their Young, six or eight at a Time, they again receive them into a false Belly ; they can open and shut at their Pleasure, like a Pouch, or Purse, in which the Young stick fast to the Tets, or  
Dugs



Dugs, within the said Belly, sucking them whilst the Dam carries them therein, to seek her own Food.

S. Question. *Are none of these Creatures dangerous for Men whose Business requires them to walk often in the Woods?*

J. Freeman. These and all other wild Beasts that I know, will avoid People at Sight, tho', doubtless, if assaulted, and could not otherwise find way to escape, or avoid a Man, Nature would instruct them in self Defence. The most dangerous Creature that I know of, is the *Rattle-Snake*; they, if trodden on, unseen, in the Grass, or otherwise, will Bite that which Offends them; after which, if there is not proper Means us'd forthwith, the poisonous Venome flies up-into the Body, and is Mortal; but there is a certain and infallible Cure for it, which many People carry in their Pockets in Summer time, whilst the Snakes are Abroad, out of their Holes, for they Sleep in the *Winter*, which Medicine is call'd *Snake-Root*, being Chewed and some lay'd to the Wound, and more swallow'd, doth soon expel the Poyson.

S. Question. *Your Land being generally level, have you therein any small running Streams of Water, Rivolets, or Rivers; and what sorts of Fish do they produce?*

J. Freeman. Some running Streams we have, tho' not so frequent as here, that rises from your craggy mountainous High-land, and Torrently runs down into your Val-  
lies. Where-ever our Streams rises it glides  
on,



on, gently, till it meets our larger Rivers, of which the Country is well stored; and on the Rivers, almost every Planter has the Pleasure of Sailing or Rowing with their Slaves, Carrying or Re-Carrying their Goods to or from their Market Town, or otherwise where their Business requires them, in Boats, or, as we call them, Canoes, or Periagoes, kept by the Planters for that Purpose, in which their Carriages is much more pleasant, and less troublesome than Land-Carriage: But as to your Question: I say our Fresh-Water produces *Trouts*, but, Differing from these here; there is Plenty of *Sturgeon*, which is so valuable here in *England* amongst Gentry; then we have *Cat-Fish*, which is a good Dish, and very plentiful; *Mullet*, *Mud-Fish*, *Eels*, and many more Sorts I cannot now remember. Then, in the Salt-Water Rivers, we have a differing Kind of *Mullet*, and extraordinary plentiful; in Taking of them there is great Pleasure, when in a dark Night we in our Canoes, go a Fishing in the River, and in two or three Hours take great Numbers of them, by Burning Handfulls of the Wood of which the *Tar* is made, and making a Noise, the Fish are therewithal, and by the Light, so startled that they leap in great Numbers out of the Water towards the Light, and many fall into our Canoes I have taken at a Time Eight or Ten Dozen, some as big as a Man's Arm, or Hand-Wrist, others less. We have Store of *Bass*, *Drum*, *Sheeps-head*, *Rock*, *Whitings*, *Shads*, *Cod*, *Plaice*, *Flounders*, *Crabs*, *Turtles*, and *Oysters* in great Quantities, from the Shells of

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which



which we make our *Lime, Muscles, Cockles, Shrimps*, and others I cannot now name: Then there are other Sorts not eaten, such as *Porpoises, Grampoises, Sharks, Dog-Fish, Garb, Sting-ray, Saw-Fish*, and some others: There is a small Sort of Fish somewhat like a *Crab*, which we call *Fiddlers*, comes out on *Land*, in great Numbers, on which our Hogs feed.

S. Question. *Have you Plenty of Wild Fowl in the Country, and of what Sorts are they, and when seasonable?*

J. Freeman. We have Plenty of Wild *Turkies* in our Woods, and continues all the Year, sometimes 40 or 50 together in a Company, they are great Eaters on Pease in the Fields, but often their Bodies pay for the Trespass; some say they have kill'd *Turkey-Cocks*, when fat, in the Fall of the Year, that have weigh'd Thirty Pounds, or more, I have kill'd from a Tree, with a single Bullet, a Turkey (weighing Twenty Pounds) whilst looking down on the Dog that Tre'd him, which stood Barking underneath till the Turkey fell. About the Middle or latter End of *November* there comes from the Northern frozen Climate great Numbers of *Brant* and *Grey Wild-Geese*, the latter is the best Sort, but the former most numerous, some Men have kill'd, in a Winter Season, as many *Geese* whose Feathers fill'd them a good Bed, or more, those who are diligent, often shoot a Dozen, or more, at a Shot amongst the great Numbers of them when Feeding on these Marshes, which they frequent till *February*, and then return. We have, in the Winter, several Sorts of *Wild-Ducks*, and very plentiful, but the  
*English*



*English* Kind is the best, which are usually fat, and they are very common, and not hard to come within Shot of them in Ponds and Creeks where they frequent. We have *Widgeon*, *Teal*, *Curlew*, *Shell-Drakes*, *Cranes*, *Pelicans*, *Gannets*, *Sea-Larks*, *Snipes*, *Wild-Pidgeons*, *Partridges*, and many more Sorts of small Land-Birds, three very Noted for the Cage, the *Mock-Bird*, *Red-Bird*, and *Blue-Bird*, and several other Sorts not here in *England*. A Man that is a good Gunner and Fisher may find himself and Family with sufficient of Flesh, Fish, and Fowl, that he may very plentifully kill, whilst he is Recreating himself therein. Some Men hire a Native *Indian* for some Cloathing of small Value, and supply them with Powder, Shot, and Bullets, for which they'll supply the Family with Store of either Flesh, Fish, or Fowl thro' the Year, the *Indian* reserving to himself the Skins of the wild Beasts that he destroys.

S. Question. *What Sorts of Wild Fruit and useful Roots do your Woods afford?*

J. Freeman. Besides the *Black Mulberries*, *Wall-Nuts*, *Hickory-Nuts*, & *Chinkapine-Nuts*, which is a Kind of small Chesnut, and six Sorts of *Acorns*; we have Variety of *Wild-Grapes*, *Plumbs*, *Medlers*, *Cedar-Berries*, *Myrtle-Berries*, of which Wax is made by Boiling them, *Huckle-Berries*, *Bill-Berries*, *Wild Potatoes*, which are very serviceable to Hogs, and many more; we have *Sumack*, *Sasifrax*, *China-Root*, Two or Three Sorts of *Snake Root*, and Variety of other Physical Roots, Herbs, and Flowers which pleasantly adorn our Woods when the Season of the Year requires.



S. Question. You have given a Description and Account of a very plentiful Country for Food, sufficient for the Use of Man, and pleasant withall, as well as profitable, but People's Cloathing, I apprehend, is very dear, for which reason I suppose they go meanly Habited in their Apparel, your Country People not having the Conveniency, for Want of Plenty of Wooll, to make Cloth for themselves as many People doth here, for their common Uses both of Woollen and Linnen, which save many the Expence of Buying.

J. Freeman. It is customary with us for our Planters to use what Quantities of Wooll our small Flocks affords us, but there is a Custom to add to the Wooll, in Weaving, one Half of Cotten, which every Planter may have grown plentifully of his own, of which a very good Sort of Cloth for common Use is made, and serviceable; likewise, from the finest Cotten the good Huswife spins and makes Cloth for many Uses instead of Linnen. It were to be wish'd that we had Store of People that knew well how to manage Hemp and Flax, which I have found will thrive well, thereby to lessen the Price of Linnen; yet, altho' English Linnen and Woollen is much dearer there than here, considering that People, the greatest Part of the Year, goes very thin clad, and airy, and not Wearing out Half the Cloathing there as here, for which Reason they can well afford to buy good Cloathing, but especially fine Linnen, which most common People frequently wear; that, and the Buying Implements of Husbandry for the Plantation, and Household Goods, are the



the greatest Occasion the Planters have to expend their Money, seeing few or none have seldom Occasion to buy Provisions of any Kind; and they may also order their Affairs so, as to have several Kinds of good Liquors which may arise off their own Plantations, if they carefully provide for it, yet I own, most Men are so bewitch'd or delighted with the beloved strong *Rum*, (*Rumbullion* or *Kill-Devil*, as a certain Author calls it) that they think no Liquor comparable thereto, yet many People, especially Women, rather use *Madera Wine*.

S. Question. Then, certainly, good Husbandmen and good Huswives may (if they are careful and industrious) have any reasonable Necessaries from their own Industry, and may live very plentiful, and thrive in the World, and become Rich, since there is few Occasions for the Planter to expend his Profits that arises from his Labour and Industry, which we cannot do here, since Rents, Rates, Taxes, and several other constant Payments requires us to lay out what our greatest Care, Labour and Industry can provide from Time to Time, therefore I think it would be prudent in many of us to remove and take up our Habitations there, and live plentiful and at Ease, especially those whose Substance is small, and cannot live here without hard Labour and Toyl; neither will that suffice them to provide Necessaries for their Necessities, but above all it would be much to the Advantage of poor Labourers to remove thither, whose hard Labour cannot, by their Daily Wages, provide Food sufficient for their Families to support themselves without Want, unless assisted by Allowance from their Parish, or some other Charitable Means,

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which,



which, in these very expensive Times for Taxes, Men of small Estates, or Jusment-Renters, cannot well afford to the Poor, and not feel the Want thereof themselves: But what think you; would laborious, industrious, and provident Tradesmen benefit themselves, and live well on their Trades, if they came there? Or what Handicrafts Tradesmen do you find wanting in the Country that would be Beneficial to themselves if they came there to exercise their several Occupations?

J. Freeman. Such Trades as these would be very welcome in the Country, and would much benefit themselves by going thither, their Work, or Wages, being much dearer there than here, that is to say, a Bricklayer, and Maker, House-Carpenter, Mill-Carpenter, Ship-Carpenter, Sawyer, Joyner, Wheeler, Gun-Smith, Black-Smith, but especially a good Edge-Tool-Maker, Weaver, Cloth-Dresser, Taylor, Tanner, Currier, Shooemaker, Saddler, Hatter, Glover, Potter, and many more that I cannot now remember: Women that are good Huswives, good Dairy-Women, Knitsters, Seamstresses, Spinsters of Wollen, Cotten, Hemp, and Flax; and either Men or Women that can manage it well from the Seed, to the Spinner, would be very serviceable to themselves therein.

S. Q. My Friend, I fear I have tir'd you in Answering me so many Questions, and yet I have more to ask to the same Purpose, but, first, pray accept of a West-Country Farmer's Dinner, a good Piece of Fat Beef, and Plumb-Pudding, with some other Necessaries, to which, and our Country Liquors, you are heartily welcome, and afterwards I will again desire a Continuance of our Discourse on this Subject.

J. Freeman. I freely accept your Offer.

The End of the First Part,

The



# The Second Part OF THE DIALOGUE BETWEEN

James Freeman, and Simon Question.

*Wherein is very Advantageous Proposals for the Settlement of People in General, in South-Carolina, but Particularly for the Benefit of the Laborious Poor. Proposing: First, How they may be Settled in a Plantation of Fifty Acres of Good Land, with Stock, and other Necessaries, thereon, as their Own, altho' they have not Money to Buy. Secondly, How an Industrious Man and his Wife may, with One Hundred Pounds, Settle himself, to his great Advantage, in a Plantation, worth them Yearly, by their Industry, Fifty Pounds per Ann. And Thirdly, How, with One Thousand Pounds, a Gentleman may Settle himself on a Plantation worth him, at least, Four Hundred Pounds per Annum, whereon they may Live Pleasant and Plentiful.*

J. Freeman. **M** After Question, Now we have Eaten, and Drank plentifully at a good Dinner, let us return to our former



former Subject of Discourse: Therefore now propose what other Questions you yet desire to be Resolved in.

S. Question. *Pray what is the cost, or price of a Passengers passage from hence to Carolina; and from what Ports doth Shipping frequent that Country?*

J. Freeman. From Bristol, Biddiford, Exeter, or Topsham, and Liverpool, the usual price is five or six Pounds payable here, for Passage, and Vi-  
tualling thither, for Men or Women, and half Price for Children; but if pay'd there, is at least half as much more: From London many Ships goes thither, but Passage thence is commonly seven Pounds, pay'd down before the Passenger enters on Board. There is many other Ports in England, Scotland, and Ireland, from whence Shipping Yearly resort thither.

S. Question. *There is many Thousand of poor Husbandmen and Labourers, with their Families, and Tradesmen with their Families, that might well be spar'd hence where they cannot well support themselves without the Assistance of their Parishes, or otherwise: But these cannot pay their Passage thither; neither do I apprehend such will be accepted as Servants for Four Years to pay for their Passage over?*

J. Freeman. It cannot be expected that any Man will pay Passage for Children that are incapable to Work for their Maintenance, but it were heartily to be wish'd, in Behalf of such poor Families that would be desirous to Transport themselves thither, that the several Parishes to which they belong would encourage and assist them with Supplies to pay their  
their



their Passage, or such of them as are so Young that cannot be entertain'd as Servants for Four Years; by which Means the Parish may be discharg'd of future standing Expences, which, in short Time, might equal the Cost of their Passage, and they thereby attain to considerable Substance, and prevail with some others of their Relations to follow them at their Charge, which has been observ'd already from some: But there may also another Way be propos'd to those that are pleas'd to promote the Interest of the Poor that might be dispos'd to Transport themselves. Which is this; That the Parish, or any Friend, or Friends, would lend them, tho' never so poor here, as much Money as would carry them thither, and take their Obligations to repay it again, with Interest, in Four or Five Years, by Causing it to be return'd in Goods to Merchants of the Port from whence they took Passage. For in that Time, if Life continues, they will, very probably, be capable to repay it, and have a Foundation of Substance left them, whereby to live well, and get Wealth: And tho' it may be alledged, if such were so intrusted; yet when at that Distance, if they were not Honestly Inclined to repay it, there could be no Means us'd, by their Creditors here, to oblige them thereto, in that Country. In Answer to which, I say, If such should then prove Dishonest, and not be inclinable to pay their just Debts, after three Years from their Arival, for so long the Laws of the Country doth Protect them, in order to enable Debtors to make themselves capable to pay  
 their



their Debts : I say, after three Years any Debtor may as well be Sued, and Obliged to pay there as here; nay better, for no Debtors are permitted again to go off the Country, till their Creditors are satisfy'd; and any Creditor may, from the said Sea-port, or otherwise, find some fit Person going thither, to authorize to Sue for, and recover full Cost and Debt, on such dishonest Men, if they prove so; so that whoever would be so Friendly, to support a poor Man with the Lent of so much Money for that purpose, which they would be safely Re-paid (unless Death prevent it) would therein befriend them more, than if he had the Gift thereof, and to continue here in Scarcity, Poverty, and Want.

*S. Question. Truly, my Friend, these Propositions seems very Reasonable, and would also be Profitable to many, if Parishes that are much burthened with Poor, that are able to Work, and nevertheless, cannot Support themselves thereby, such Parishes, I say, if they would approve thereof, and be therein assistant to such Poor, they would much advance the Interest of the Parish in general, in Time, by useing such Means to lessen their growing Parish Charge; and also greatly advance these poor People, to a means of gaining Riches to themselves, and encouraging others to follow the same Methods?*

*J. Freeman.* If the Parish Officers, and principal Paymasters, would consider well their future Advantage, they might encourage, Yearly, a few of their poor People to Transport themselves thither, on the aforesaid Conditions of being Re-paid again, whereby their Parishes, now much Burthen'd, would, in few Years,



Years, find themselves very easie Charged, and have their Money, first Lent to the Poor, well Re-pay'd, with Interest, and Blessings for such great kindneses Charitably design'd towards them, whereby they would soon be enabled to provide a very good Maintainance for themselves, and Families hereafter, which would be a very good Christian Charitable Deed to the Poor, and, in few Years, would become very Profitable to themselves thereby, in easing, and much lessening their Burthen, in paying constantly to the Relief of such poor People, had they continued in their Parishes.

*S. Question. This seems to me very Reasonable, and in the Main, not Chargeable; yet it requires a good Stock to pay for one Families removal, especially such that have many Children; which seems to me, they should not be able to Re-pay again, for so many, in so few Years, as you have Propos'd.*

*J. Freeman. If so, some of the Children may be placed out as Parish Apprentices, as is customary amongst you, and in few Years, the Parents (as I have known) would freely encourage, and be at the Charge to bring their Children after them, tho' they went thither so poor themselves; by which Parishes would soon find the Benefit.*

*S. Question. Truly, on deliberate Consideration, I shall endeavour to further and promote, by my Advice, and otherways, what in me lies, hereby to Advance the Benefit and Advantage of the Labourious and Industrious Poor of my Parish, that are, nevertheless in want of Assistance, which I am satisfy'd, will be a very Charitable act towards them: And also, in my Judgment, it would be Profitable*



*fitable for many other Men, that have small Substance in the World, that they would freely remove thither, by which Means they might, by your Description, soon encrease their Substance to Admiration.*

*J. Freeman.* What I have Inform'd you, is nothing but real Truth, and in several Particulars, I am very short of giving that Country its deserv'd Commendation: If you Read a little Book, Intituled, *The English Empire in America*; and another, Intituled, *A Letter from South Carolina, by a Swiss Gentleman*; in either of which Books you will find a greater Commendation, and Description, in several things, which I omit, and have not given you an Account of. The Authors of these Books, deservedly, compares *South-Carolina* to the most Pleasant Fruitful Countries of the known World, viz. *Canaan*; *Smyrna*; *China*; *Japan*; *Barbary*; *Persia*; *Syria*; *Egypt*; *Aleppo*; and *Antioch*: And I find that those who have experienced the Country, do allow that it exceeds their former Expectations before they came thither; yet I acknowledge that extravagant, careless, and bad Husbands may, in few Years, destroy their Substance, Health, and Life also, if negligent of its Preservation; tho' it is generally esteem'd that Climate prolongs Life to temperate People somewhat stricken in Years when they come thither.

*S. Question.* If there could be a Means prescrib'd whereby the poor Parents of Children could go over, and have their Passage pay'd for them there, probably their Parishes would supply them  
with



*with the Gift, or Lent of Money, to pay for some of their Children's Passage with them, that the Parents may have, and take, the present Care of their own Children?*

*J. Freeman.* I can make Propositions something to that Effect, which I think may be well worth Acceptance from any industrious poor Man and his Wife, either Tradesmen or Husbandmen, but especially Young married Couples, who may, by the Increase of many Children, be reduc'd in few Years to as great Necessities as many others before them. To such, I say, as are desirous to go thither to advance themselves, if they can use no possible Means to pay their Passage over, which discourages them, as then not being in Circumstances proper to enter themselves as Servants, being married, and having Children, or likely to have some within the said Four Years; yet I say to give all possible, needful, and necessary Encouragement to promote the Benefit of such Men and Women as are, and will be carefully laborious, industrious, and honest in their Undertakings, and are desirous to remove themselves thither for their Advantage; which I am heartily desirous to promote for the future Benefit of any of my honest well-meaning, tho' poorest, Country People, for whose Sakes I have receiv'd Instructions from a particular Friend and Acquaintance of mine, Living in the Southern Part of *South-Carolina*, which, in my Judgment, is the pleasantest and most plentiful part of the Country, who having purchas'd, from the *Lords Proprietors* of the *Province*



*vince* several Thousand Acres of good Land in that Part of the Country, which Land lies yet uninhabited, and no Improvements thereon, nor Benefit or Advantage receiv'd therefrom, only by Pasturing it with Stock of Cattle. This Gentleman, I say, having authoriz'd me to make very advantageous Proposals to any good Husbandmen and their Wives, or Tradesmen, which must consequently be of great Advantage to them that will accept thereof, and are not of Ability otherways to get Passage thither. —

*S. Question.* *I shall gladly bear these Advantageous Offers in their Behalves, therefore pray proceed in a Rehearsal of the Particulars?*

*J. Freeman.* The said Gentleman is willing and free, partly for the Reasons aforesaid, by his Agent here in *England*, to agree with honest poor Men to these following Articles:

N. B. That such good, laborious, honest Husbandmen, Tradesmen, good Huswives, or labouring Women, whether single Persons or married, that will go thither as Servants for Four Years, as aforesaid, to receive, during the Time, such necessary Wages as shall be needful for them to provide necessary Clothing during the Time of their Service; or otherwise to have such sufficient Necessaries provided for them, to which Purpose they shall be Friendly treated and agreed with by the said Agent, and Passage provided for them the first Conveniency, after such Agreement is so made, and when arriv'd there  
shall



shall be kindly receiv'd into the said Gentleman's Service, and courteously dealt withal during the said Term, provided the said Servants prove faithful and honest in their Undertakings; and at the Expiration of the same, the said Servants, if married or single, shall forthwith receive these farther Encouragements from their said Master; the Particulars whereof to be contracted for, and agreed to, before the said Servants Departure from *England*, which are as follows;

*Imprimis.* That the Gentleman, by his Order or Appointment (immediately after the expiration of the Servants said Term of 4 Years) cause Fifty Acres of his Land, good and fit for Corn, Rice, and Pasture, to be Measured out as a Plantation, for the said Servant. On which Land so Measur'd, and the Timber thereon growing, the said Gentleman to grant, forthwith, a Lease to the said Servant, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, for a Term of any certain Number of Years, not exceeding Ninty Nine, nor less than Thirty One, or otherwise for three Lives, without payment of any Fine for the same.

*Item.* The Gentleman then to assist his Tenant with Materials, and Labour, in building a House for his present necessary Occasions, without Re-payment for the same.

*Item.* That the Landlord supply his Tenant with some necessary Household-Goods, and Implements of Husbandry, for the Plantation Use, for which the Tenant to pay at Two Years end.

*Item.* That the Landlord furnish his Tenant  
at



at his enterance on the said Plantation, with Three good Cows and Calves; Three young Ewes and Ram; One Farrowing Sow; and one Couple of the several kinds of Tame Fowl usually kept on Plantations; whereby the Tenant will, in few Years, attain to a good Stock, for which he to pay, in Kind, or Value, at Two Years end.

*Item.* That the Tenant is also supply'd with a sufficient quantity of Corn, Pease, and Rice, good Beef or Pork; and other Necessaries for their present spending, till their Crop comes in; and Seed-Grain, of all sorts, necessary; for which the Tenant to pay, in Kind or in Value, after the first Crop.

*Item.* The Tenant to pay only Five Shillings in Sterling Money Yearly, during the Term: And, in order to promote good Husbandry and Huswifry, they to pay Yearly, in Kind, a small quantity of the several Kinds of production the Plantation would afford by Industry, the particulars to be mentioned in the Agreement (and in Value, about Five Pounds Sterling Money) and to arise from the Plantation, whereby their Rent will very easily be discharged. And also to clear from Trees and Shrubs, and Enclose and Fence in, Two Acres of Land at least Yearly, till Forty Five Acres, of the said Fifty, are Cleng'd; and not above Seven or Eight Acres to be in One Field: All which Conditions will tend to the Tenant's particular Advantage. And these several Propositions being very Advantageous in behalf of such as are of no Substance, wherewithal to carry them thither, would



would, in my Judgment, be very sufficient inducements, to such poor People, to encline them to desire to Transport themselves thither on such Conditions.

*S. Question.* *It's true, these Propositions are very inducive, and probably will be gladly accepted by such Single or Married Persons, having no Children with them, nor likely to have any: Yet this has but little reference to induce those who have, or may have Children to be provided for, during the Term of their Service.*

*J. Freeman.* To such Poor, who having Children to bring with them, if they are above Twelve Years old, and their Parents consent thereto, their Passage also may be paid, and they entertain'd and provided for by the said Gentleman, as Apprentices, till they arrive to the Age of One and Twenty Years, to be employ'd in necessary Business on his Plantation, or in some Handicrafts Trade; and at their attaining the Age aforesaid, Then to enter on a Plantation of Fifty Acres, on the several Conditions aforesaid. But in case the Children are younger, it would be proper that they were bound out as Apprentices here in *England*, before the Parents depart hence, or if not, if they can procure some Means, whereby to pay the Passage of such Children, either of themselves, or by the assistance of their Friends or Parishes: Such Children may also be receiv'd and entertain'd, on the said Gentleman's Plantation, during the time of their Parents Service; for which the Parent to enter into an Obligation to pay the said Gentleman, within Four Years after Freedom from  
F their



their Service, the Sum of Three Pounds Yearly, for the Maintenance of every such Child, during the Time; and the like Sum for Children Born during the time of their Service, if any; which is but a very small Consideration for their Maintenance, and Learning in the mean time, and a considerable Time given, or allow'd, for payment thereof. In order to prevent Objections that might arise, to Discourage honest poor Men and their Wives from Transporting themselves, on the aforesaid Conditions, who having Children that cannot otherways be provided for, or dispos'd of, must have some such-like Ways, or Means, propos'd, or else their designs of going must be obstructed. It is not reasonable to be expected, that one Man should take on him the burthen of paying Passage, and Maintenance, for such Children as are no ways capable of Service.

*S. Question.* Suppose a Family, or single Person, having sufficient to pay Passage over, and not wherewith left beside to settle them in a Plantation, may such, without entering as Servants, be receiv'd by the said Gentleman, on the aforesaid Conditions, as his Tenants, for the said Term, if they desire it, or is it limited only to such as serve their four Tears?

*J. Freeman.* These Propositions being Designedly to promote and encourage People's resorting thither, for their Benefit and Advantage, it therefore, seemingly, were unjust, if any that pays their Passage, and thereby going over Freemen, should be excluded, or deny'd the Priviledge of becoming Tenants on the aforesaid Conditions, if they desire it, provided they propose



propose, and make such Agreements with the Gentleman's Agent here, before their going thither; which if done, they may be assured of being forthwith, after their arrival there, receiv'd as Tenants on the said Conditions.

S. Question. Truly, I take these Propositions to be extraordinary generous in the Behalf of the Poor, and as I ever took you for my real Friend that would relate to me no more than the real Truth, So, you will herein much befriended such Poor as shall be desirous to Transport themselves on such Conditions, if you and the said Gentleman take such Methods, that these Generous Proposals may be effectually performed, to such honest People as are desirous to accept the same. My good Friend, These Profitable and Welcome Propositions, in behalf of good honest laborious People, deserves their hearty Thanks, and Prayers for the good Success of the Undertaker. Come, here's to you a full Glass, it's that Gentleman's Health; your Friend in Carolina; wishing him, and all others that are so Generously Inclined, for the Publick Good of other Men, as well as their own Private Interest; Good Success in their Undertakings therein.

J. Freeman. I'll Pledge you freely a double Glass; wishing, That many Parishes would freely contribute, and encourage poor People to go thither, not only for the Poores Profit, but their own Ease hereafter.

S. Question. Is there any of our West-Country-Men there Settled, that proves good Husbands, as well, as good Topers of your Strong Liquor, which is so frequently Drank there?

J. Freeman. We have many, of late Years, from Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester, and  
F 2 Devonshire,



*Devonshire*, and some from most Counties in *England* and *Wales*; some proves good Husbands, too many bad, which loves Strong Liquor to Excess, so well, that they prefer it before Wealth, Health, nay, Life itself, as have evidently appear'd of late, in many *West-Country-Men* coming there, which tended to their discredit in the Eyes of sensible, sober, and temperate Men; for we may certainly conclude, that such Abusers of themselves, by Intemperance, cannot be esteem'd as Sensible Men, that will destroy Wealth, Health, and Life with all, for the Enjoyment of a momentary sottish, intemperate, Life and Conversation.

S. Question. *As you have made very Advantageous Proposals, in behalf of the Poor; which is heartily to be wish'd, were, or might be, put in prosecution, by many Parishes; Can you also prescribe any profitable Propositions, if a Gentleman of good worth should be inclinable to go thither?*

J. Freeman. If a Gentleman of good Substance, and of a generous Spirit, to promote Others good besides his Own, he might much advance (in my Judgment) his Successors, and be benefited himself also thereby, if he apply himself to the Lords Proprietors, which, at this time, is the Noble *Henry Duke of Beaufort*, as *Palatine*; the Honourable Lord *Cartret*; Sir *John Colletine*; *Maurice Ashly*, Esq; Mr. *John Danson*, Merchant; Lord *Craven*, a Miner; these Living in or near *London*, often at a Board meet and consult publick and private Business, relating to the Province of *Carolina*; there is also one Proprietor living in *South-Carolina*, Mr. *Blake*, a Miner; and one Mr. *Trott*, as a Proprietor,



Proprietor, living in some Forreign Plantation. Now, I say, if a Gentleman applying himself to the Board of Proprietors, may, on very reasonable Terms, purchase a large Tract of Land, and procure many poor Families to go with him to Inhabit the said Land, which, in time, will be Profitable to him or his Successors, and by carrying with him a considerable Quantity of *English* Goods, may therewith purchase Slaves and Stock, build a good House, and reap the great Profit thereof, by planting and otherways, as I have before describ'd, and Live on the same as Noble and Splendid as above six Times the Value thereof, lying in an Estate in *England*, could here Maintain him in: I say he may there reap the Profit, Pleasure, Honour, and Satisfaction, that a Blissful, Retir'd Country Life can afford Mankind, he not being there hurried in Multiplicity of Publick Affairs to molest or disturb his quiet innocent Pleasure, and plentifully enjoy the Fruits of his Diligence, and Delight, in Improvements, on a large and pleasant Plantation, adorn'd to his greatest Satisfaction, with Buildings, Fish-Ponds, Park, Warren, Gardens, Orchards, or whatever else best delights him, not being liable to a continual Burthen of Payments to the Publick, for whatever he possesses, but that there he may enjoy himself, Family, Neighbours, and Friends, with all the innocent, delightful Satisfaction imaginable.

S. Question. Suppose a Man comes thither, who hath about One Hundred Pounds Stock to bring with him in *English* Goods for Sale, and design to sell the same, and settle himself on a



*Plantation, what may that purchase for him in Order to live well, and to what Value may it return to him Tearly, and keep the principal Stock, still whole and entire in Value, or Increasing for the Benefit of his Successors? Pray, how would you advise such to begin?*

*J. Freeman.* I will, to the best of my Judgment, acquaint you therewith: N. B. We'll suppose if a Man hath 100*l.* and no more left, only some Household Goods, after the Passage of himself and Family is pay'd here; In the first Place I would advise him to apply himself, by Letter, or otherwise, to the Gentleman that is *Secretary* to the *Lords Proprietors*, his Name, and Place of Abroad, may be known at the *Carolina Coffee-House* in *Birchin-Lane*, near the *Royal-Exchange*, London, from whom (after the Money is pay'd for the Purchase of one or 200 Acres of Land, or what other Quantity a Man desires to buy) he will then receive an Order to have that Quantity of Land survey'd, or measur'd out for him after his Arrival, in any such Place as is not already taken up, or possess'd, by some other Person; and after he hath the Land survey'd, or measur'd, by the proper Officer appointed there, the Officer then returning into the Office for that Purpose, a Map, Plot, or Plan of the Land, how and where, it is butted and bounded, with Land-Marks according as it lies, and the Place where, then forthwith the Purchaser hath from the said Office a *Purchase-Deed*, Sign'd and Seal'd, Intitling him and his Heirs to that Land, under Payment of a small Yearly Acknowledgment to the *Proprietors* as chief Lords in Fee for ever. S.



S. Question. *What will the Purchase, and other Expences therein, amount unto for 100 Acres of Land so bought from the Proprietors?*

J. Freeman. As I told you before, the Land is purchas'd at so very easie Terms from the *Lords Proprietors*, to encourage Men thereto, that whosoever intends to purchase and settle there, will not be discourag'd by an extravagant Price, seeing the Price of 100 Acres there will not amount to as much as Ten here, as I told you at the Beginning of our Discourse. When a Man resolves to buy, the certain Price will be at first demanded by the said *Secretary*, without Delays in Bargaining, as is here between Seller and Buyer, so that 'tis not material to be inform'd therein till a Man fully resolves to purchase.

S. Question. *May not a Man purchase Land there in the Country, after his Arrival, when he hath seen and chosen the Place he best likes?*

J. Freeman. He may if he please; but if it proves to be Land already taken up by some other Person, he must then buy it from him, at several Times the Value of the first Purchase; but if it is not taken up by another Man, then the Purchase-Money is to be remitted thence to *England* to the *Lords Proprietors*, as by a late Order by them made, and the Purchaser shall then have the Land granted him in Manner aforesaid.

S. Question. *What will you advise next to be done by such a Man with the Remainder of his Hundred Pounds, at first propos'd?*

J. Freeman. That he buy and carry with him from *England* several Falling-Axes which



is narrow, thick, and strong; Hoes, Wedges, Maul-Rings, Saws, and other Tools or Implements, proportionable to his Working-Family he intends to employ, and Nails of several Sorts, and other Irons necessary for Building his intended House, and a Steel-Mill of the best Sort us'd here to grind Malt, but there to grind *Indian* Corn for his Family's Use; or if he buys greater Quantities of either than what he expects may serve his own Use, it will there sell to good Advantage. And the Remainder of his Money, laid out in Goods, such as before I mention'd as is usually carry'd from hence thither, which, if bought here to the best Advantage, will there yield him double the Price it first cost here, by which his Hundred Pounds will purchase him 150 Acres of Land, and Necessaries to build a House for present Use, and Tools or Implements for the Plantation Use, and Goods for Sale sufficient to yield him there 150 Pounds, which he may again disburse, or lay out to settle himself well to his Advantage; Thus, supposing him to arrive there in *September, October, or November,*

*Imprimis;* { Two Slaves; A good *Negro* Man. --- 45  
 { And a good *Indian* Woman. --- 18

*Item,* Expences in Splitting Clapboards, Sawing Boards, Side-Posts, Rafters, Shingles for Covering, and Workman's Wages in Setting it together, besides his own Labour. } 10

*Item,* Expences for Eating and Drinking, Eight or Ten Months; for Five or Six in Family, till his Harvest, or other Eatables comes in Kind. --- } 20

*Item,* A Canoe, or small Periogoe to carry Goods in. 4

*Item,* Two Farrowing Sows with Pigs. --- 2

*Item,* Six Ewes and a Ram. --- 5

*Item,* Sixteen good Cows and Calves, and a Bull. --- 30

*Item,*



*Item*, For several Necessaries belonging to a good  
Huswife for the Dairy Use, and Poultry of several  
Kinds to breed from. ————— } 6

*Item*, Remaining in Hand for other extraordinary  
Uses that Occasion may require before Money may  
return from the *Plantation*. ————— } 10

In the whole 150

All which arises from the Remainder of his 100 *l.* the first Stock in Hand, with which, by this Calculation, or Computation, which is as near as I can compute it to the Value; a Man has 150 Acres of Land for a Plantation; an indifferent good Dwelling-House for present Use, Slaves to begin to labour with him for Profit, and the Settling Conveniencies on his New *Plantation*; a good Breeding Stock thereon; Necessaries for the good Huswife in her Dairy; and Cows sufficient to give Milk to make Profit from the same; Provisions for the Family till more arise from the Plantation, and Money still left in Pocket to defray other extraordinary Expences that Occasions might require, so that a careful diligent Man, and a good Huswife, is at once settled with this 100 *l.* in a Prospect of Reaping forthwith by careful Industry, great, good, and profitable Returns; the Man and his Negro, being well employ'd by Planting; the good Huswife and *Indian* Woman, diligently Employing themselves, in the careful Management of the Dairy, Hogs, and other Profits that might arise from her Diligence, by which they will reap delightful, and profitable Returns with their Industry, and their Stock of Goods, and Slaves encreasing, and live more plentiful, get much more Money, and be at less extraordinary Expences than if they enjoy'd in *England* 30 *l.* Yearly Estate  
of



of their own Inheritance, I cannot say Freehold, seeing all Estates are here liable to so many Taxes, Rates, Assessments, and other Disbursements, which takes away one Half, if not two Thirds, of the Value, by which Time the Owner has but a small Yearly Income remaining for himself, and his Family's Use, tho', at the same Time, if his Estate is valued at 30*l* per Annum, and in Fee-simple, he esteems it worth at least Six Hundred Pounds, and yet cannot raise scarce enough from it, besides Disbursements, to maintain himself and a small Family handsomely thereon: Whereas you plainly find, by this Computation, One Hundred Pounds Sterling, well manag'd in a Plantation in Carolina, affords far greater Profit than Six Times as much here: I'll now suppose the Profits to be much less, than may well be rais'd on the said Plantation; *As thus*, The Planter and his Negro Slave to Clear, Fence, Inclose, Plant, Hoe, Harvest, and Thrash only Four Acres of Rice for Sale, besides Corn, Pease, and other Things I mention'd before, as necessary on the Plantation for the Family's Use, and for the Stock of Hogs or Swine, which Four Acres is probably worth, if a tolerable good Crop, and at a moderate Price, not less than Eight Pound per Acre, when fit to sell to the Merchants, besides small broken Rice for the Family. —

S. Question. *Excuse me, Mr. Freeman, for Interrupting you; I have ask'd you several Questions relating to your Husbandry, but omitted, or forgot to enquire, in what manner your Rice Grew in the Stalk and Ear: Pray, before you proceed further, resolve me therein?*



*J. Freeman.* The manner of its being Planted in the Field, I have already acquainted you: *After which, as it grows up, there shoots out many Branches, or Stalks, from one Root; when grown to its full Height, is as tall as good Wheat here, but the Ear shoots forth, and the Grain hangs thereon, much like to the Oats here in England, which it nearest resembles to any English Grain that I can compare it unto.* But now to proceed. The profit from the Dairy we cannot reckon less than Twenty Shillings Yearly, from each Cow, if any care is taken therein; and seeing Butter and Cheese sells there so well, it may well be reckoned at double, nay treble that Sum; but I will account it, as before, at the least Profit from the Dairy, and say only Sixteen Pounds the first Year; which added to the Thirty Two Pounds for *Rice*, makes Forty Eight Pounds for that Year's Profit; then what additional Profit may probably arise the following Years, by the Increase of the Stock, and Profit from Pork and Beef, your self may judge, and at the same Time consider, that tho' I have now computed, that the Planter had bought only 150 Acres of Land, yet his Stock is not at all restrain'd from Feeding on Six Times that Quantity of Land, seeing there is little Inclosures, & no Notice taken of Trespas in Eating Grass that is there plentiful, much more than the Cattle can generally destroy; (it being customary, in the Month of *March*, to burn, as it stands, great Quantities of the dry Ruffet Grass) so that you may hereby very apparently see a great Disproportion in the Profits of a small Estate here in this Kingdom,  
and



and what the Value thereof, if manag'd there, would amount unto, which would much advance such Men for their own present Benefit, and continue still Increasing by Care, for the great Advantage of their Successors.

S. Question. Truly, by this Computation which you have now made, it seems extraordinary profitable for such as will go thither, and become good industrious People, may in few Years arrive to great Substance, if he can but lay a Foundation of 100 l. and if not, Labour and Industry in Time (I find by your Description) will gain it. But again, suppose I, or some other Country-Farmer, Gentleman, or any Man that is inclinable to go thither, and become a Gentleman Planter; who will not work himself, but can raise 1000 l. Stock to buy Goods here, and carry thither for Sale, and if he likes the Country, resolves then to purchase Land, and settle himself thereon, with the aforesaid 1000 l. worth of Goods when sold, to be again laid out in all Necessaries proportionable thereunto, how will you propose, it may best be done? And what Yearly Profits may probably arise from thence, by a moderate Computation, and keep the main Stock whole and entire, or rather Increasing for Posterity?

J. Freeman. If you, or any Friend designing so to do, that could raise such a Sum of Money, after Passage is pay'd for himself and Family, and as many good Servants, as he can conveniently procure, I would then advise, That he purchase, before his Departure, 1000, or 1500, Acres of Land at least, and receive the Proprietors Warrant to take it where he shall desire the same, after his Arrival there; then to furnish himself with Household-Goods, Implements



Implements for Plantation Use, as aforesaid, and Necessaries for Building a House for present Occasions, which may afterwards be employ'd as a Kitchen, when, by the Profits from the Plantation, he has built a fine Brick-House thereon, so that after these Conveniencies are discharg'd, the Remainder of the 1000 l. to be laid out in proper Goods as aforesaid, for to be sold in the Country, (which according to the aforesaid Proportion of 100 l. when so lay'd out) there will amount from the same about 1500 l. which may thus be dispos'd of again to settle him in a Plantation, worth him at least 400 l. *per Annum*, at a very moderate Computation, Accounting the Money thus lay'd out ;

	l.
<i>Imprimis</i> ; Fifteen good <i>Negro</i> Men at 45 l. each--	675
<i>Item</i> , Fifteen <i>Indian</i> Women to work in the Field, at 18 l. each, comes to -----	270
<i>Item</i> , Three <i>Indian</i> Women as Cooks for the Slaves, and other Household-Business. -----	55
<i>Item</i> , Three <i>Negro</i> Women at 37 l. each, to be employ'd either for the Dairy, to attend the Hogs, Washing, or any other Employment they may be set about in the Family. -----	111
<i>Item</i> , Thirty Cows and Calves at 1 l. 15 s. each, and Two Bulls at 1 l. 5 s. each.-----	55
<i>Item</i> , Two Mares and one Stallion at -----	40
<i>Item</i> , Six Sows and one Boar, -----	4
<i>Item</i> , A large <i>Periogoe</i> , and <i>Canoe</i> , -----	20
<i>Item</i> , Twenty Ewes, and a Ram, -----	14
<i>Item</i> , Four Oxen for a Cart, -----	10
<i>Item</i> , The Cart, Chains, Yokes, and Conveniencies, -----	10
<i>Item</i> , The Charge to Carpenters for a small Boarded-House for present Use about -----	20
<i>Item</i> , For 500 Bushels of <i>Corn</i> , <i>Pease</i> , and <i>Rice</i> , unshell'd, for the Slaves the first Year, -----	62
<i>Item</i> , For Twenty Barrels of Beef, -----	25

*Item*,



<i>Item, For Five Barrels of Pork,</i> _____	l.
<i>Item, For to buy several Necessaries for the Dairy, and Fowls of several Sorts for to kill, and also to breed from,</i> _____	15
<i>Item, For Wine, Rum, and Sugar for his own Drinking at Home,</i> _____	10
Remaining in Hand for other extraordinary Uses that Occasion may require before the Year comes round to receive <i>Profits.</i> _____	10
	94
	1500

The whole being 1500*l.* suppos'd to be Receiv'd for the Goods brought from *England*. Now, for a moderate Computation what these Slaves may bring their Master, Yearly, to be employ'd in Planting, *viz.* The Fifteen *Negro* Men, and Fifteen *Indian* Women, I'll suppose they Clear, Fence, Plant, Hoe, Reap, &c. only Three Acres each, which is but Ninty in the whole, Thirty Acrers of that in Corn, Pease, Potatoes, Pompions, and other Things, to be made use of in the Family, and amongst the Hogs: The other Sixty Acers, to be Planted with *Rice* for Sale; from off which, we'll suppose, each Acre affords a Thousand weight, as is usually observ'd, fit for the Merchants, besides what is broken and kept for Family Use, and that Sold at but 15*s.* the Hundred, which is cheaper than usually it is Sold there, that amounts to *Seven Pounds Ten Shillings* the Acre: So that the whole Sixty Acres comes to 450*l.* for One Years Crop of *Rice*; but if it prove a very good Crop, and Sells at *Twenty Shillings* a Hundred, as it doth often times, then the profit is much more; therefore, within compass, I may safely compute, that after the Slaves Clothing is discharg'd, which, at most,

is



is not *Thirty Shillings* Yearly to each, there will Remain 400*l.* Profit, besides what is made from the Dairy, Beef, or Pork, or any other way, and the Slaves and Stock Yearly encreasing: Also, after the first Year, the Field-Labouring-Slaves, will Plant and Manage more Acres Yearly, than what I now Computed. So, by this you find, a Man having here in *England*, an Estate of Inheritance to the Value of 1000*l.* which is but 50*l.* Yearly Value; and that not to be reckon'd half his own, seeing he must pay, at least, the other half away to other Uses; but if that Value was here laid out, as aforesaid, in Goods, wherewith to Settle in *Carolina*, he may, thereby, make it worth him there, as perpetual, 400*l. per Annum*, That is, provided God blesses his endeavours, and gives Health and Life to his Slaves, till the Young ones grow up, as the Old decay. Now, is not this sufficient inducement to Men of Substance, to carry it thither, and settle themselves so much to their advantage, as this doth evidently make appear?

S. Question. *This, now, so well pleases my Inclinations, I find my Ambition begins to desire, that I were a Man that could raise a Thousand Pounds, to make my self a Man of 400*l.* a Year therewith. I tell you, my Friend, I will, at leasure, compute what I can raise, by selling all my Substance, that is my Lease-Hold- Estate of 60*l.* a Year, and all my Stock and Crop, with some Money lying in store, will come up to near that Sum. I assure you, if my Wife will comply therewith, I'll endeavour to be your Neighbour once more. Here, Maid,*



Maid, bring us a Bottle of the Best. Come, my Friend Freeman, here's to you heartily; to our good Neighbourhood once again. Now will I set up for a Man of Four Hundred a Year, where-with I'll Breed and Maintain my Family with Credit and Honour.

J. Freeman. Master Question, I'll as heartily pledge you, again, and again: And do seriously advise you, or any other Friend, whether Rich or Poor, That they will weigh Matters, and really desire, and resolve to use their utmost Lawful Endeavours, to advance and prefer themselves to a more plentiful and profitable Way to Live, than now they can propose to do, in this Kingdom, according to the usual Examples I now see, unless it is Gentlemen of great Estates, or great Userers, whose Moneys are not so heavily Tax'd.

S. Question. I remember you told me of several sorts of Tradesmen, that would be very profitable to themselves, were they there; but then, I suppose, they must settle in some noted Town of Trade, in order to profit themselves thereby?

J. Freeman. Any of them Trades, which I mention'd to you, may find Business enough to employ themselves in, and much to their Advantage, if they settle in the Country, on Plantations; by that means they'll be free from the Daily cost and expence, which a Family requires, in the Town, for House-Rent, Provision, Firing, and other Necessaries, that must all be bought there, whereas, in the Country Plantation, it arises from off their own Land, without that Daily Charge; and the Tradesman follow his Employ, also, in the  
the



the mean time, whilst his Family's maintenance, and other profits, arises from off his Plantation.

S. Question. *There are other sorts of Tradesmen, whose Business requires them to live in a Town; such as Merchants, Mercers, or Shopkeepers, as we call 'em here, and other Trades you have not Named Would such find good Business, Profit, and Encouragement, in any of your Towns?*

J. Freeman. Yes, doubtless, were such dispos'd to come thither with a quantity of Goods, and Settle in *Charles-Town*, they would find (as others there have, and still do) great Profit thereby, and grow very Rich, in few Years, as many there have done, from a small Beginning: But if any Friends or Acquaintance of mine, who were enclinable to follow such Business, and go thither with a Stock of Goods, for the Planters, or *Indians* Uses, I would heartily recommend, or advise them, to Settle themselves at a considerable distance to the Southward of *Charles-Town*; which is, as yet, all the Towns of Trade, that Shipping doth resort unto: I say, if such Merchants, Shopkeepers, and other Trades, were Settled about 80 Miles to the Southward of *Charles-Town*, at a certain Place call'd **PORT ROYAL**, where has been, and still is intended, another good *Sea-Port Town* to be settled, for a convenience of Trade for the Inhabitants. Such Merchants, or Tradesmen coming thither, with good Stocks of Goods, as aforesaid, to furnish the Inhabitants, and *Indian* Traders, with such Necessaries as they want, would soon grow extreamly Rich, as many of the

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Merchants



Merchants, Shopkeepers, and others did, at the first settling their Trade in that Town, and doth still so continue getting Riches, to Admiration, many of them being now worth many *Thousand Pounds*, from a very small Beginning.

S. Question. *Is this Place, call'd Port Royal, likely to be a good Port for Shipping to Trade unto with Safety, and without greater Danger than is at Charles-Town? And is it probable, that a Town in that Place would attain to a good Trade, to vend their Goods of all sorts, as Charles-Town Merchants and Shopkeepers now do?*

J. Freeman. Without doubt: In Time it will become a Place of great Trade, there is no probability to the contrary, it lying at that distance from *Charles-Town*, all the Inhabitants in that part of the Country, will gladly repair thither to be supply'd with Goods. It also lies in the Trading-way to many Nations of *Indians*, that *Charles-Town* now supplies with Goods. At which Place, if those that Trade amongst the *Indians*, could furnish themselves with Goods for that purpose, and sell their own, they would gladly spare the trouble of going thither. If there was at that Place, in Merchants Custody, sufficient of all sorts of such *English* and *West-India* Goods, as the Country requires, especially *Indian-Trading* Goods, as we call it, There might certainly be sold Thirty or Forty Thousand Pounds Worth of Goods Yearly, at this Time; and much more were, there a Town well settled, provided they buy the Country Commodities again for Exportation. It were heartily to be wish'd,  
and



and I know Hundreds that are Masters of Families, and *Indian* Traders, would joyn with me to encourage Merchants by Enjoyning our selves constantly to buy and sell, for a certain time, on reasonable Terms, with such Merchant, or Merchants, that should there first settle a standing Stock, or Store, of all Necessaries to furnish People withal, and also to purchase the Country Commodities, whereby they may be continually supply'd: And this I am well assur'd of, if any Gentlemen, Merchants, or others, would in Partnership joyn and lay out 10 or 12000*l.* in Stock of Goods which would be sufficient at present to carry on such Business, by or with, their Factors there, as might clearly get them (with good Success at Sea) at least 5 or 6000*l.* on their Returns.

Were I a Man that could raise such a Stock for that Purpose, and settle on that Place, I question not in the least of getting 5000*l.* a Year there clear, provided (as aforesaid) Shipping was successful at Sea.

Or were I worthy to be entrusted with such a Stock, I would gladly content my self with the Overplus (as my Profit) after I had Yearly accounted to have deliver'd double the Value there, in Commodities, to what I receiv'd in prime Cost.

But to return to your Question: As to the Safety of the Place for Shipping to resort unto, it is generally adjudg'd by those that knows well the River, that it exceeds for (Safety and Depth of Water, for large Ships,) the River that leads to *Charles-Town*, and they may very safely come up to the Place where the Town



is design'd, and 300 Acres of Land reserv'd from being sold by the Proprietors for that Purpose.

S. Question. But I should think you have not People enough yet to the Southward of Charles-Town to create such a Trade with Merchants, if they were there at Port-Royal to take off 30 or 40000 l. Worth of Goods Yearly untill you are become more Populous.

J. Freeman. I own we our selves (that is the English Subjects) are not numerous enough there to expend so much Goods; but the great Trade that such Merchants would forthwith contract with the Indian Traders that Trades amongst many Nations of Indians, which would soon take off so much Goods, which is now carry'd from Charles-Town that Way, to the Value of many Thousand Pounds more Yearly, there being many of that Business that Trades that Way, the least deals to the Value of 500 l. a Year, some to the Value of One, Two, Three, or Four Thousand Pounds Yearly, in such Goods as the Indians use.

S. Question. By the Description you have given me, I apprehend, and am well satisfy'd therewith (the Truth thereof I make no Doubt, but really conclude) that South-Carolina, and especially the Southern Part thereof, is a very good Country for People that go from hence thither, either Rich or Poor, Merchants, Tradesmen, Gentlemen, Husbandmen, Farmers, Labourers, Men or Women Servants, Boys, Girls, and Children, wherein they may live Healthful, Pleasant, Plentiful, and get Riches withal to Admiration, provided they live temperate; but to those that lead intemperate Lives,  
delighting



*delighting themselves in Drinking to Excess of your Strong Liquors, Rum, Punch, and Wine, doth, of Necessity, so inflame their Blood, in the hot Summer Months, that it cannot otherwise be expected than to create Feavers, or other violent Distempers, that proves Mortal especially to People at their first Coming, and Change of Climate, before they are somewhat naturalized thereunto.*

*J. Freeman.* As I have told you before, I say truly, I have not exceeded, to my Knowledge, the Truth in any Particular; and this is observ'd that People Coming thither from any Part of the *English's* Dominions, are so well satisfy'd therewith, that not One of a Hundred desires again to leave the Country, and return back from whence they came.

CAROLINA is esteem'd, at this Time, the most profitable Colony, or Plantation, that *America*, or any other Part of the World, affords, especially for the Husbandman or Planter; *Therefore* were my Advice acceptable, or worthy of being taken Notice of, which I would freely, heartily, and cordially, and without Deceit, give my honest Country-Men and Women, of what Quality, Ability, or Degree, soever they are, if capable of any of the Business I have before prescrib'd as proper to be us'd there, I would advise many Thousands of all Sorts aforesaid, that they would repair thither, and that the Rich, as well as the Poor, would freely go thither with their Substance; and as it is natural that he who hath sufficient desires and endeavours for more, so there it may be found by Industrious Care; and to those who have here sufficient, and will be



therewith content, without going farther to improve their own Interest and Advantage; To such, I say, I heartily wish, desire, and advise them to Encourage, Advise, and Assist others of their Acquaintance, especially the honest and laborious Poor, and they, therein, will do themselves good Service in Decreasing, or Preventing a Parish Charge, and also extraordinarily befriend such Poor, whom they shall so advise, and assist in Removing thither, which most Parishes might well do for their Poor's Advantage, by Raising a Joynt Stock of Money, in Order thereunto, to be Yearly employ'd to that Use, whereby they will find their standing Charge lessen'd, or prevented, and, no Doubt, will reap farther Advantages for being so Christianly charitable to their Poor, whether it be by them given or lent; if the latter, the aforesaid Gentleman, if they become his Tenants, and live Five Years, he will undertake to secure and return the Money for them, back to *England* in Goods, to some Merchant to pay the same justly to the said Parish, or People, by whom it was lent.

*S. Question.* But suppose many Families that pay for their own Passage, should resolve to go together in company in Ships, and come there unexpectedly into the Country, would they not then be reduc'd to Necessities, for want of Provisions, and other Necessaries, till they are Settled, and have bad Time to provide it, of their own?

*J. Freeman.* As I acquainted you before, if any Passengers come Free, by paying their own Passage, if they have not wherewithal left them, to Settle themselves to their liking,  
and



and buy Provisions, and other Necessaries for themselves, till their Plantations produce it them, such, I told you, if they agree here in *England*, with the Gentleman's Agent, before they go thither, they may, forthwith, be provided for, by the said Gentleman, or by his Order, as his Tenants, soon after their Arrival, as aforesaid; and to such as go thither well provided in Substance, need not fear buying Provisions, or other Necessaries they want, till they are well Settled, to have it rise from their Industry. Yet, if a considerable Number of People, as *Free-Passengers*, should form a Design, and Resolution, of going thither together, in one Ship, or more, or near the same Time, designedly to Settle there in a Neighbourhood with each other, it would be proper that they sent a trusty Agent before them, or to some proper Person there in the Country, to chuse convenient Lands for them, and purchase Corn, Rice, and other Provisions for them, at the best hand, to be ready, at their Arrival, for their use.

Or if such Company would, a Year, or more, before their going thither, Collect, or make a Joint Stock amongst themselves, to send and settle a Plantation, in common amongst them; with Slaves, Stock, and House to receive them at their Arrival; and to entertain them till they could conveniently separate themselves, and enter on their several Plantations: This would be a good conveniency again to receive their Friends hereafter, at their Landing, and to support their Sick, or Poor, if any such come with them, till they are capable to provide for themselves.



Tho' this Country doth not abound with those gay and noisie Amusements, as great Towns and Cities here affords, to affect and please the Rich, and such as delight therein, and cannot Recreate or Content themselves without it. Yet, for such as have experienced the Frowns of Fortune, and will lay hold of this Conveniency, and affect a Country Solitude, Contemplation, Planting, Gardening, Orchards, Groves, Woods, Fishing, Fowling, Hunting Wild Beasts, and many other innocent Delights, which are frequently there: And those who with a small, or no Fortune or Substance here, would desire to provide some competent fixed Settlement, for themselves and their Children, there cannot be found a Place in the *British* Dominions, that will better answer their Expectations: For a Man may there begin, and yet live comfortably, with as little Substance as in any Place whatever, and, perhaps, with less, as, I think, I have evidently shew'd you. Now the properest Time for Passengers to remove thither, is to procure Passage from hence, at such time that they may, probably, be there between *August* and *December*, for two Reasons; That is for Health sake; for then they have several Months of Cool Weather; and the Heat comes on them gradually. And also for Profit sake; that being the properest Time to begin a Settlement, as before I describ'd to you.

S. Question. But if many People, in great Numbers, especially the Labourious sort, should find Means to remove thither, would it not be Objected against, as detrimental to the publick good of the Crown and Kingdom? J.



*J. Freeman.* That appears to me very improbable, for 'tis very apparent, I think, that most *Cities, Towns, and Parishes*, in this Kingdom of *Great-Britain and Ireland*, have more poor labouring People than they can well employ; whereas, were the Overplus of good Labourers settled there, it would be a Yearly Advantage to the *Crown of England*; for most Commodities brought from thence hither, pays considerable Duty here, especially *Rice*, which pays Four Shillings every Hundred Weight; so that if every Labourer plants only Two Acres of *Rice* Yearly, that is brought over to *England*, tho' afterwards Transported off again to other Countries, that Two Acres being computed not less than a *Tun* Weight, which is of considerable Value, whereby every such Labouring Man profits the *Crown of England* Four Pounds Yearly, which will be of great Advantage.

*S. Question.* I am now satisfy'd as to that, but I foresee that many Poor Ignorant People that would be inclinable to go thither, will alledge many Doubts and Scruples, against going to Sea, of which many People have, I think, a causeless dread on themselves; that is, such Doubts as these. I am willing, and desirous to go thither, but the Sea-Sickness will kill me, or some of my Family; we cannot endure that Sickness. Then the danger of an Enemy; If we should be taken, we are undone during Life: Or otherways, the Ship may Founder in the Sea, and we all be Drowned: Or if we should have a cross ill-temper'd Commander in the Ship, he'll not, perhaps, allow us half Provision enough to live on till we come thither; or some other  
such



*such like scrupulous Fancies will discourage them, so that they'll chuse rather to live here at Home, and continue Mean, Poor, and Miserable, perhaps in Want, during Life, rather than adventure themselves for Six Weeks or Two Months Time in a good Ship.*

*J. Freeman.* No Doubt there is some, thro' Ignorance and Folly, may use such, or the like, weak Reasons to discourage them, but on deliberate Consideration, or Enquiry, they may conclude, and be assur'd, that this *Sea-Sickness*, tho' troublesome to many, yet all are not Sick, and none dies of that Sickness, but are much more the Healthier when these sick *Qualms* are past, or they come on Shore again, besides, it seldom lasts long, perhaps a Day, or Two, or Three, and then as hearty and good Stomachs as ever: And as to the Danger of the Enemies, which I hope God will prevent, by Giving us a *Lasting Peace*, but if *War* should continue, and they should have the Misfortune of being taken, which doth not often happen to Ships that goes with good Company, or Convoy, then such Ships and Cargo is generally bought again at that Time from the Enemy, and then the Ship proceeds on in her Voyage with the Passengers; or at worst, if they are made Prisoners, it is but for some Time, and they are then freed again; and then if the Passengers hath ensur'd their Goods to the Value, they are repay'd their Loss again by the Ensurers: As to the Fear of the Ship's Found'ring in the Sea, or by some other Accident they may be drowned; if they go out in a good Ship, they may as well fear  
or



or distrust the Falling of their House on their Heads when the Wind blows, for the same Almighty *Providence* protects People *on Sea as on Land*. And as to the last dangerous Consideration of Filling a hungry Belly; if there is any such Cause of Distrust, Agreement may be first made with the Ship's Owner, or Commander, and Obligations thereunto; that the Passengers shall have, during the Voyage, a full Proportion of Victuals Daily deliver'd them, as the Sailors themselves have, and that they have *Beef*, or *Pork*; and *Pudding*, or *Pease* therewith; at least Three or Four Days a Week, which with Five or Six Pound of *Bisquet-Bread* a Week, deliver'd to each Passenger, and other Sorts of Victuals the other Three or Four Days, and *Beer* and *Water* sufficient, *then if they come on Board as lean as Pharaoh's poor Cattle, they may be like fatted Porks, at their Arrival*, unless Winds are so fortunate that the Voyage is made in a Month or Five Weeks Time, as it is often known to be; so that, on Consideration of the full Matter, any sensible Persons will not suffer such weak silly Fancies to prevail with them, so much to fear the Fatigue of one Passage, so as thereby to loose the Opportunity of what they have in View of Benefiting themselves during the Remainder of their Life, of which, if they will not accept, they, in Probability, are never like to be in a Capacity of otherwise Advancing their Fortune from their present State and Condition they are now in, to any higher Degree of Riches, Content, or Repute. Now, Master *Question*, pray let us drink a Glas or two of  
your



your Stout October Beer, and then conclude our Discourse at this Time, for Business calls me hence, this Afternoon, to discourse with some that are fully resolv'd to remove thither for Advancement of their Fortune.

S. Question. Mr. Freeman, here's a hearty Bumper to you, with thanks for this trouble I have given you, in Resolving me these several Questions, by which I find, That People, in general, removing thither, of what Rank soever, either Poor or Rich, they may much Advantage themselves thereby; therefore I shall, and will, not only Resolve, as soon as conveniently I can, to dispose of my Effects here; and remove thither: For these most advantageous Computations you made, for a Man to settle himself, in an assurance (that is, by God's Permission) of at least 400l. a Year, with 1000l. prime Cost, hath made such impression in my Thoughts, that I shall think the Time tedious, till I arrive in Carolina, and renew a good Neighbourhood between us. The same Reasons, methinks, should induce others, that can raise about 100l. to go thither to Settle themselves, to so great an Advantage: Likewise for Tradesmen to resort thither, much to their Advantage; but especially poor Husbandmen, Women, Boys, or Girls, that might so much Advantage themselves, by that Gentleman's generous Proposals to them. But pray, Mr. Freeman, let me also know who is this Gentlemans Agent here, for I shall diligently endeavour to prevail with many honest and labourious poor People, to accept of these Propositions you have made them, in the Gentlemans behalf: Therefore, pray let me know his Name, and Place of Aboad, that I may acquaint such poor People therewith, as are desirous to Treat and Agree  
with



with him, on the Articles you propos'd, so that they may make application to him, in Discourse or Writing, in order to effect, and come to a certain agreement on the premises, and to receive directions from what Port, and when Passage may be gotten; and when certain and positive Agreements are effectually made; that they have conveniencies of Passage provided for them, and receive particular directions, where they may apply themselves (when arrived) to the said Gentleman, in order to have the said Articles and Agreements speedily put in execution, after their Arrival; and that they may be well informed, in what other Things is material and necessary to be, by them, discours'd of, agreed to, or known by them, before their departure out of their Native Country.

J. Freeman. The Knowledge of the Agent's Name, and Place of Abode, I shall, for some particular Reasons, at this time omit: But at our next meeting, if you acquaint me of any such People that are resolv'd to accept of these Advantageous Proposals, and go thither to have them accomplish'd, I shall then acquaint you, where you, or they may, come to the Knowledge of his Name and Place of Abode, to make such Agreements as aforesaid.

S. Question. I heartily return you Thanks for your Obliging me with this Description according to my Desire, in doing whereof you are now probably tired with this long Discourse; otherwise, if Time and Business would have permitted your Stay with me longer, I should have desired to have given you farther Trouble to describe to me the Nations, Natures, Customs, Government, Religions, Wars, Traffick, Apparel, Languages, and



*and whatever else you know relating to these Native free Indian People, which you have often mention'd, and with whom the English in Carrolina, have Correspondence and Trade withal. But since Time will not now permit, let us divert ourselves a little, with Moderation, in the refreshing Pleasure of drinking a Bottle or two of our West-Country Ale and Cyder, which I think is better pleasing to me, than your Strong Rum, Punch, or other Distill'd Liquors, will be to me, hereafter, at my coming to Carrolina; so here's to you, most heartily, in a Glass of delicate Cyder.*

*J. Freeman. With all my Heart; I'll now pledge you two or three Glasses, and then take my leave of you, at this Time, till the next Opportunity of meeting you again: At which Time, I shall freely oblige you, with a Relation of what I am acquainted withal, in such particulars as you shall desire to know, in relation to the several Nations of Indian People, living within my knowledge, or according to the best Information, that I have received from those whose business it is to converse, and live, frequently, amongst them.— Master Question, here's one Glass more to you, with Thanks for my good Liquor; and so fare you well till next Meeting.*

*S. Question. Mr. Freeman, pray remember your Promises; and let it not be lon before I see you again, to perform them; Farewell.*

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**F I N I S.**



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